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THE MARKET REPORTER

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Markets

WASHINGTON, D. C. FEBRUARY 12, 1921. VOL. 3, NO. 7.

HUGE CHANGES IN PRODUCE PRICES DURING 1920.

Leading Lines of Fruits and Vegetables Experience Extreme Variations—Cabbage Drops $90 a Ton.

Seldom have such violent price changes taken place in 12 months' time as occurred during 1920. There were two main price movements in leading fruits and vegetables during the calendar year. The first showed a rapid upward trend through the winter and spring. The second, beginning in midsummer, was marked by an equally persistent decline, reaching in some cases a level far below that prevailing at the beginning of the year. The second movement has continued during the first two months of 1921.

The contrasts brought about by the two movements are best shown in potatoes which are an all-year-round staple commodity. Potatoes advanced steadily in 1919–20 from harvest time and early in 1920 were quoted at $4 to $4.75 per 100 lbs. The advance during the winter, spring, and early summer reached an average top of about $7 in June. The early crop opened at high prices in May but declined rapidly. The downward trend became still more evident when the main crop began to reach the markets in the fall, prices opening at $1.75 to $2.50 and averaging about $2.10 per 100 lbs. Except for a slight and temporary recovery early in November, probably caused by the preholiday demand, the decline continued to the end of the year, closing at $1.75 average.

Sweet Potato Prices Steadier.

The movement was similar in the market for sweet potatoes, except that recent declines have by no means been so severe. Sweet potatoes from ordinary bank storage have sold at low prices, although even these netted higher prices to producers than were obtained in most white potato sections. Stock which was kiln-dried in modern storehouses, has been selling at nearly steady prices, being one of the few lines of farm products which has not slumped severely during the recent months.

Cabbage markets show great extremes, prices reaching $100 per ton bulk in consuming markets late in the winter of 1920, while the new crop in the last four months of the same year sold as low as $10 per ton in many city markets. Cabbage markets made considerable recovery during the holiday season, but prices have sagged back again since the close of the year. Early spring cabbage brought comparatively high prices, averaging around $2.50 per 1½-bu. hamper.

Onion prices followed the same general

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

The past week's live-stock markets witnessed further severe price declines, levels being reached that were as low as those prevailing in prewar days. The fresh-meat trade was likewise characterized by slumps (p. 98).

Tables showing receipts and disposition of live stock at public stockyards for the calendar year 1920 are given in this issue (pp. 100 and 101).

Wheat and corn futures at Chicago sold down to prices that set new low records. The visible supply of wheat was estimated to be about 32,000,000 bushels (p. 108).

Fruit and vegetable markets showed some tendency toward price recoveries. Shipments lately have increased (p. 105).

Butter prices dropped sharply during the week. Cheese markets continued to show a downward tendency (p. 104).

Hay markets were reported as dull and irregular with a demand existing for top grades only. The declines in the feed markets assumed wider proportions (p. 107).

A slightly increased demand for seeds was noted at most markets although prices continued weak (p. 110).

Cotton quotations registered further declines (p. 111).

GROWERS IN SOUTHEAST HOLDING PART OF PEANUT CROP.

Unsettled Market Conditions Result in Light Movement from Shelling Plants.

Southeastern peanut growers seem to have followed the same policy in selling peanuts that they have with other products, and have been unwilling to dispose of very large quantities at the prices offered. The portion of the peanut crop still in the hands of the farmers is variously estimated at 25% to 40% and in some localities few peanuts have moved from the farms. Some banks which up to this time have not been urgent in calling in loans are beginning to insist that farmers make at least part payments on their loans. It is, therefore, probable that the offerings of farmers' goods will become more liberal in some sections.

Good Demand for Shelled Nuts.

The outside demand for shelled nuts during January apparently exceeded the demand during November and December, as the shellers report a fairly satisfactory business for that month. The first week in February, however, has been marked by a lighter demand, few transactions being reported. As a result, quotations on both shelled and farmers' stock have been placed on a slightly lower basis.

The shelling plants have not had a season

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HIGHEST HOG PRICES PAID IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Receipts Usually Lowest in Late Summer Months—High Average Prices Also Occur in March and April.

A somewhat detailed examination of hog prices for the last 11 years shows that prices have averaged highest in the months of August and September and lowest in December and January. What might be termed a secondary period of high prices occurs in March and April, with an average decline in June between the high points of early spring and late summer.

These definite periods of high and low prices are caused, at least in part, by definite periods of low and high receipts. The average prices from month to month are highest when receipts are lowest and vice versa; that is, prices vary inversely as the receipts. The lowest numbers are received in September and the months of greatest receipts are, on the average, December and January. April, a month of higher prices, shows a distinct decline in receipts, which is followed by a marked increase during May and June, two months of the summer decline in prices.

July Prices Above June Values.

Chart 1, accompanying this article, shows the combined receipts at the four markets, Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, and East St. Louis, in percentages by months, together with the average Chicago prices for the 11 years under review. These averages show the possibilities for added profits to the feeder who carefully studies the markets and times his marketing for the periods of higher prices. For instance, July prices have averaged 32¢ per 100 lbs. above June prices for the last 11 years, and an actual count from the table of prices printed on page 69 of THE MARKET REPORTER for Jan. 29 or from chart 2 of this article shows that in but few years have July prices failed to be higher than June prices. In some years the difference has been much greater than 32¢.

Examination of the price curve of chart 2 shows that the autumn break in prices has usually occurred at about the same time each year, so that only a few weeks difference in the time of marketing may mean a considerable difference in the price received. Since these definite periods of high and low prices are in part a consequence of the periods of low and high receipts, it follows that if every farmer shifted his marketing the prices would shift also, and about the same periods of high and low prices would result as before, except they would occur in different months from those shown in chart 1. But only a few farmers can shift their marketing, because definite phases of farm

(Concluded on page 102, column 1.)

Live Stock and Meats

MOST CLASSES OF STOCK SLUMP TO NEW LOW LEVELS.

Cattle, Sheep, and Lambs Sell Down to 1915 Prices—Hogs Hold More Steady.

Ma erial contraction in the marketward movement of cattle and sheep during the first week of February as compared with the week previous failed to offset the bearish influence of extremely sluggish and lower markets for dressed beef, lamb and mutton and prices dropped to new low levels for the current year. The dip carried most classes of bovine and ovine stock to lower levels than had previously been touched within a period of five years or more.

A reaction during the latter part of the week restored some of the decline and tended to allay pessimism as to the future, but the advance over the low spot was generally regarded as a flurry due solely to supply reduction and apprehension in buying circles of a light run the following week. In the face of net declines for the week in both cattle and sheep, the heaviest week's run of hogs of the season at the leading market centers was absorbed at well-sustained prices.

The week's receipts at 10 market centers totaled approximately 165,000 cattle, 737,300 hogs, and 221,200 sheep, compared with 184,700 cattle, 696,900 hogs, and 278,900 sheep the week previous, and 222,206 cattle, 532,145 hogs, and 200,930 sheep the corresponding week last year.

$9.50 Extreme Top on Steers.

Cattle.—Net declines of 25c to 50c in cattle prices were the rule last week at the markets under review, the break measuring more on some grades. The extreme top on beef steers at Chicago was $9.50 and few loads were choice enough to pass $8.75. Cattle selling up to $8 or above were scarce at other western markets. Bulk of steers sold during the week at $7 to $8.50 at Chicago, around $6.75 to $8 at Kansas City, and $6.50 to $7.50 at Omaha and East St. Louis.

As feeders claim that the winter crop of beef on foot is being cashed at heavy losses, lack of a healthy demand for stockers and feeders is not surprising. The January movement of stock and feeding cattle from market centers was the smallest for that month for several years and the February output to date has been correspondingly small. The present scale of prices for cattle and feed, with the grazing season approaching, makes feeding ventures look reasonably safe and country demand for stocker and feeder stuff is expected to improve, although the low level of fat cattle prices and high freight rates may continue to exert a repressive influence.

Butcher stock followed closely the trend of the fat steer market. A spread of $4.50 to $6 bought the greater part of the cows and heifers at the 4 markets under review, with healthy appearing canners closing at $3 to $3.25 at Chicago and downward to $2.50 to $3 at some of the River markets. Both light and heavy veal calves declined sharply, the condition of the lamb, mutton, and beef markets and the relative cheapness of extremely light steers and low quality light heifers being bearish influences in the calf trade.

Hogs.—The premium which light hogs have commanded over heavy weights for weeks was further enhanced last week. Light weights at Chicago touched new high spots for the year to date and closed steady with a week earlier, while strong weight butcher and packing hogs lost 15c to 35c. Good pigs averaging 100 lbs. and over continued to sell up to or around prices current on good light hogs, but featherweight pigs took sharp discounts.

Eastern shippers continued free purchasers of light hogs at western markets, largely shaping the course of the trade. Stress of demand from that source was a prime factor in a spread of 75c per 100 lbs. between choice 260 and 160 lb. hogs at Chicago toward the weekend.

Although hogs are admittedly out of line with cattle, the trade believes readjustment will come through advances in the cattle trade rather than through a declining hog market. A further widening of the price range, however, between light and heavy hogs does not appear improbable.

Choice Lambs Sell at $9.50.

Sheep.—Declines of mostly 50c to $1 marked the week's trade in sheep and lambs, some heavy lambs and yearlings showing $1.25 to $1.50 declines at Chicago. The

(Concluded on page 103, column 3.)

FRESH MEAT TRADE FEATURED BY GENERALLY SLOW DEMAND.

Sharp Declines Registered by All Meats, with Beef and Lamb Dropping Most.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

A generally slow demand, followed by sharply declining markets, featured the fresh meat trade during week ending Feb. 5. Beef and lamb declined most.

Beef.—With Monday's opening prices on all grades of both steers and cows ranging from barely steady to 50c lower than the previous Friday a period of general weakness followed, which was continued to the close of the week.

Chicago declined $2 on all grades except medium and common cows. Philadelphia lost $2 to $2.50 on all grades, Boston $1 to $1.50 and New York $1.50 to $3. Closing prices averaged $6 lower than the corresponding date one year ago. Practically no choice steer beef was offered at eastern markets and only limited quantities at Chicago. Light and uneven receipts of bulls under a slow demand sold at a wide range of prices and unevenly 75c to $1.50 below one week previous. Kosher beef supplies were in excess of the limited

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 5.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		4 wks.ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	236	$9.57	234	$9.51	215	$9.52	232	$9.67	239	$9.55	243	$9.53	233	$9.56	237	$9.40	231	$9.48
E. St. Louis	221	9.83	206	9.94	219	9.87	237	9.77	206	9.93	214	9.62	215	9.85	212	9.77	209	9.71
Kansas City	237	9.25	230	9.20	237	9.24	250	9.29	244	9.24	232	9.50	235	9.24	237	9.19	238	9.20
Omaha	240	9.14	250	8.80	248	8.92	250	9.11	253	9.07	245	9.02	248	8.98	243	9.16	245	9.10
S. St. Paul	219	9.26	226	9.20	233	9.10	229	9.29	234	9.19	221	9.33	229	9.19	222	9.21	219	8.90

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Feb. 5.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	68,170	25,544	42,626	240,449	51,605	188,844	80,517	19,385	61,132
East St. Louis	19,013	4,967	10,187	96,176	32,463	60,176	6,999	275	4,522
Indianapolis[1]	7,627	4,544	3,806	62,732	36,708	27,345	1,179	981	287
Kansas City	53,836	14,594	15,105	63,190	11,944	40,628	29,620	3,144	18,586
Oklahoma City	5,091	3,038	3,406	7,756	673	7,310	584	1	585
Omaha	22,920	8,198	14,722	85,609	18,172	68,437	29,017	4,537	24,480
St. Joseph[1]	12,059	4,131	7,319	47,533	8,939	38,935	22,947	6,473	16,822
St. Paul	15,096	3,139	11,732	64,182	10,471	52,700	8,705	5,422	3,915
Sioux City	11,240	5,244	6,185	49,841	14,985	33,805	5,758	754	5,248
Wichita[1]	1,995	1,300	1,347	5,301	137	6,997	51	.....	91
Total	199,653	74,699	156,435	123,769	135,797	325,177	185,377	40,972	135,668
Previous week	224,675	81,770	138,906	602,479	188,719	467,326	243,861	54,734	186,074

[1] Week ending Friday, Feb. 4.

JANUARY MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers, carcasses	8,523	8,628	24,069	22,067	9,496	8,810
Cows, do	9,741	11,931	6,161	6,097	4,222	4,846
Bulls, do	426	364	651	979	359	229
Veal, do	1,673	5,399	29,553	33,254	7,219	6,223
Hogs, do	64	.....	972	14,232	10	519
Lambs, do	43,191	57,379	84,379	82,977	27,567	30,006
Mutton, do	5,474	10,440	42,632	45,862	12,849	14,013
Pork cuts, pounds	1,726,054	694,871	3,180,278	3,050,067	2,336,966	631,113
Beef cuts, do	54,405	200,268	622,383	732,276	.....	.....
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle, carcasses	7,207	6,685	42,523	47,452	8,564	8,102
Calves, do	7,619	6,423	42,480	37,098	4,448	3,336
Hogs, do	82,956	135,836	246,303	12,885	34,469	79,113
Sheep, do	30,235	7,185	166,870	123,473	25,484	15,649
City inspection:						
Cattle, carcasses	179	19	79	279	946	685
Calves, do	836	3,233	13,291	8,911	1,439	1,567
Hogs, do	6,349	3,895	900	1,082	2,085	1,272
Sheep, do	2	.....	777	232	5,820	2,913

demand and prices were off $1 to $1.50 at the close.

Veal Prices Lower.

Veal.—Veal trade was uneven and prices fluctuated widely. New York and Chicago held steady with Monday while other markets declined $2 to $3. Closing conditions at Philadelphia were generally unsettled and tending lower.

Lamb.—Barring New York, where early in the week choice lambs of desirable weight showed slight gains, the trend on all grades was sharply downward. At no time was the demand equal to the moderate supply. Other markets lost $3 during the week and closed generally in an unsettled condition. Boston alone showed a slight improvement in demand late Friday. While the tendency on yearlings was downward, declines were not so sharp.

Mutton.—While mutton prices ranged approximately 50% below lamb prices, the wide difference had no appreciable effect on demand and prices of all grades of mutton were lowered still further during the week. New York and Philadelphia showed the greatest weakness, declines averaging $2 to $3 per 100 lbs.

Pork cuts.—Moderate to liberal receipts and a continued slow demand resulted in heavy accumulations of pork cuts at eastern markets. Sharp declines in prices and a generous movement of loins to freezers followed. New York was relatively more steady than other eastern centers, showing a decline of only $1. Boston lost $2 and Philadelphia $4. Under a narrow demand Chicago remained practically steady with the previous week. Shoulder cuts were an exception, declines of $1 being reported.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Feb. 4.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	6,724	.....	3,092
East St. Louis	3,248	1,073	71
Fort Worth	3,007	1,832	.....
Indianapolis	873	6	.....
Kansas City	11,546	1,589	2,181
Oklahoma City	1,541	57	.....
Omaha	5,189	206	2,280
St. Joseph	1,680	50	1,168
St. Paul	2,201	2,114	725
Sioux City	3,866	480	277
Wichita	1,232	137	.....
Total	**41,107**	**7,544**	**9,794**
Previous week	41,264	6,551	9,337
Same week last year	66,666	19,328	25,074
State destination:			
Arkansas	.....	.....	117
Florida	49	.....	.....
Illinois	5,005	839	198
Indiana	1,455	6	90
Iowa	6,797	2,206	714
Kansas	7,877	525	1,519
Kentucky	139	.....	.....
Louisiana	103	.....	.....
Maryland	200	.....	.....
Massachusetts	22	.....	.....
Michigan	578	.....	1,591
Minnesota	573	615	725
Mississippi	123	.....	.....
Missouri	5,579	1,269	1,434
Nebraska	4,342	464	2,280
New Jersey	.....	.....	234
New Mexico	40	.....	.....
New York	40	.....	122
North Dakota	84	.....	.....
Ohio	1,216	426	295
Oklahoma	2,157	948	.....
Pennsylvania	84	.....	.....
South Dakota	515	.....	106
Tennessee	2,670	246	.....
Virginia	605	.....	.....
West Virginia	58	.....	.....
Wisconsin	461	.....	369
Wyoming	275	.....	.....
Total	41,107	7,544	9,794

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, FEB. 8

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$10.15	$10.00	$9.70	$9.30	$9.70
Bulk of sales	8.85–9.50	9.25–10.00	8.50–9.50	8.25–9.25	8.25–9.65
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	8.90–9.15	8.50–9.25	7.90–8.65	8.00–8.60	8.00–8.75
Medium (200–250 lbs.), common-choice	9.10–9.70	9.25–9.85	8.75–9.50	8.50–9.25	8.25–9.60
Light (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	9.50–10.10	9.65–10.00	8.80–9.70	9.00–9.30	9.00–9.70
Light lights (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	9.60–10.10	9.65–10.00	8.75–9.70	.....	9.50–9.70
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	8.00–8.65	7.50–7.75	7.25–7.50	7.75–8.25	7.50–8.00
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	7.75–8.00	7.25–7.50	6.75–7.25	7.00–7.75	7.00–7.50
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.00–10.10	9.00–9.75	9.25–9.90	.....	9.50–10.00
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	8.00–9.00	8.50–10.00	8.25–9.50	8.00–10.00
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	9.25–10.25	8.50–9.00	8.35–9.25	8.50–9.00	.....
Good	8.75–9.25	8.00–8.50	7.85–8.35	7.50–8.50	.....
Medium	8.00–8.75	7.00–7.75	7.35–7.85	7.00–7.50	6.75–7.50
Common	7.50–8.00	6.75–7.00	6.75–7.35	6.50–7.00	6.00–6.75
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	9.25–10.25	8.50–9.00	8.10–9.00	8.00–8.75	.....
Good	8.50–9.25	7.75–8.25	7.50–8.10	7.25–8.00	.....
Medium	7.75–8.50	6.75–7.50	7.00–7.50	6.75–7.25	6.50–7.25
Common	7.00–7.75	6.00–6.50	6.00–7.00	6.00–6.75	5.75–6.50
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	5.25–8.50	5.25–8.75	4.50–7.00	4.50–7.25	4.50–7.00
Cows, common-choice	4.50–7.25	4.75–6.75	4.25–5.50	4.25–6.75	4.25–6.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.50–6.65	4.50–6.00	4.00–5.75	4.25–5.50	4.00–5.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	3.00–4.50	3.25–4.50	3.00–4.25	2.75–4.25	2.50–4.00
Canner steers	3.50–5.00	3.50–5.00	3.50–4.50	3.25–4.75	3.00–4.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	9.50–12.25	8.00–12.25	8.00–10.50	7.50–10.00	6.00–8.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.50–9.00	5.00–9.00	3.75–7.50	4.50–7.50	4.00–6.50
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	6.75–8.50	6.25–7.25	6.40–8.00	6.50–8.00	5.00–7.50
750–1,000 lbs. common-choice	6.25–8.00	5.75–7.00	6.10–7.85	5.75–7.50	4.50–7.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	4.75–7.65	4.50–7.00	4.50–7.75	4.25–7.25	4.00–6.50
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.75–5.75	4.00–6.00	3.65–5.60	3.50–5.75	3.25–5.50
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	6.25–7.25	6.00–7.25	6.00–7.50	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.50–6.00	3.75–5.75	4.00–6.00	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.75–10.00	8.50–9.75	7.50–9.00	7.75–9.00	6.50–9.00
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	7.25–9.50	.....	7.00–8.50	7.00–8.50	.....
Culls and common	6.25–7.50	6.00–8.00	5.00–7.25	5.50–6.50	5.00–6.00
Feeder lambs	7.25–8.50	.....	6.75–8.00	6.25–7.50	6.00–7.75
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	6.25–7.50	6.50–7.50	5.75–7.25	5.25–6.50	5.00–6.50
Wethers, medium-prime	4.75–5.75	.....	4.00–5.25	4.00–5.00	3.50–4.75
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	3.75–5.25	4.00–4.50	3.50–4.35	3.50–4.25	2.75–4.25
Culls and common	2.00–3.25	1.50–3.75	1.50–3.25	1.25–3.00	1.50–2.75
Feeding ewes	.....	.....	.....	2.00–3.00	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Feb. 8.	Feb. 1.	Jan. 11.	Feb. 8.	Feb. 1.	Jan. 11.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$17.00–18.00	$18.00–19.00	$21.00–22.00	$15.00–16.00	.....	.....
Good	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	18.00–20.00	13.00–14.50	$14.50–15.50	$17.00–19.00
Medium	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–18.00	12.50–13.00	14.00–14.50	15.00–17.00
Common	12.00–13.00	12.00–14.00	12.00–15.00	.....	.....	.....
Cows—						
Good	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–16.00	11.00–12.00	12.50–13.00	14.00–16.00
Medium	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	10.00–11.00	12.00–12.50	13.50–14.00
Common	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	11.00–12.00	.....	.....	.....
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	10.00–11.00	.....	.....
Common	9.75–10.50	10.25–11.00	10.50–11.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00	11.50–12.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	19.00–20.00	21.00–22.00	24.00–26.00	20.00–21.00	22.00–23.00	27.00–28.00
Good	17.00–18.00	19.00–20.00	22.00–23.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	26.00–27.00
Medium	15.00–16.00	16.00–18.00	18.00–21.00	16.00–18.00	16.00–18.00	23.00–25.00
Common	12.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–17.00	.....	.....	.....
Mutton—						
Good	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	11.00–12.00	10.00–11.00	11.00–12.00	13.00–14.00
Medium	8.00–9.00	8.00–9.00	8.00–10.00	8.00–9.00	10.00–11.00	12.00–13.00
Common	7.00–8.00	6.00–8.00	7.00–8.00	7.00–8.00	8.00–9.00	10.00–11.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	20.00–21.00	.....	23.00–24.00	27.00–28.00
Good	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–19.00	20.00–22.00	20.00–22.00	26.00–27.00
Medium	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–18.00	16.00–18.00	22.00–24.00
Common	12.00–15.00	12.00–15.00	12.00–15.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	16.00–20.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	18.00–19.00	19.00–20.00	21.00–22.00	20.00–22.00	22.00–23.00	27.00–29.00
10–12 lbs. average	17.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	20.00–21.00	19.00–20.00	21.00–22.00	26.00–27.00
12–14 lbs. average	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	20.00–21.00	25.00–26.00
14–16 lbs. average	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	19.00–20.00	22.00–24.00
16 lbs. and over	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	.....	15.00–16.00	17.00–19.00	.....
Shoulders—						
Skinned	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	17.00–18.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	12.00–13.00	13.50–14.00	12.50–14.00	14.00–15.00
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	18.00–20.00	.....	24.00–25.00
Boston style	14.00–15.00	15.50–16.00	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–18.00	22.00–24.00

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR 1920.

With Comparative Figures for 1919.

[66 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.[1]				Horses and mules.			
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.	Total shipments.	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1920	1920	1920	1920	1920	1919	1920	1919
Albany, N. Y.	36,376	39,326	3,020	3,669	702	770	33,356	35,657	24,766	981	.....	23,785	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amarillo, Tex.	146,625	184,670	802	848	90,453	122,148	145,823	183,823	317	317	(2)	(2)	12,804	15,014	12,804	15,014
Atlanta, Ga.	20,747	18,484	15,456	10,854	902	3,948	5,291	7,693	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	25,931	60,327	25,814	60,327
Augusta, Ga.	12,761	14,354	7,714	8,846	2,257	2,492	5,047	5,366	2,010	1,945	8	65	7,053	22,089	7,053	21,722
Baltimore, Md.	286,910	249,198	169,806	145,357	4,627	4,612	117,044	103,841	92,526	52,958	.....	39,568	4,313	4,961	4,313	5,721
Birmingham, Ala.	24,418	23,714	23,538	21,616	41	1,242	609	1,552	1,550	1,481	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	75,332	97,545	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	43,183	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)	276	(3)	(3)
Buffalo, N. Y.	676,676	749,029	190,356	202,300	13,840	39,096	486,320	546,727	299,444	83,321	.....	216,123	22,526	18,594	22,526	18,594
Chattanooga, Tenn.	12,522	12,157	10,346	9,815	2,176	2,193	2,176	2,342	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	23,325	46,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,325	46,652	(2)	.....	.....	(2)	1,782	2,076	1,782	2,076
Chicago, Ill.	3,849,495	4253,408	2,602,863	3032,001	386,199	508,793	1246,632	1221,407	742,405	689,337	(2)	53,068	43,020	45,762	43,020	46,524
Cincinnati, Ohio.	441,644	460,487	283,197	305,313	27,749	28,372	157,847	155,174	160,153	83,585	(2)	76,570	14,181	18,880	14,269	18,880
Cleveland, Ohio.	281,254	304,558	228,296	243,886	3,096	6,043	32,958	60,672	150,522	126,140	(2)	24,382	5,580	5,260	5,580	5,260
Columbia, S. C.	5,956	6,709	5,956	5,609	.....	473	.....	1,100	262	262	.....	.....	847	1,174	847	1,174
Columbus, Ohio.	2,351	2,767	856	188	69	91	1,480	2,579	1,368	638	.....	730	224	1,224	224	1,224
Dallas, Tex.	7,643	9,061	7,643	9,011	.....	.....	.....	50	1,607	1,607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	32,625	30,702	26,563	24,741	967	300	6,062	5,961	9,095	7,903	.....	1,192	.....	47	.....	47
Denver, Colo.	616,565	823,727	152,959	174,350	407,026	483,326	470,608	642,496	46,205	25,848	18,401	20,754	17,591	22,936	17,610	22,698
Detroit, Mich.	234,058	227,268	202,242	188,857	15,641	17,084	31,816	38,407	100,777	93,911	278	6,866	2,584	1,835	2,584	1,835
Dublin, Ga.	3,912	2,266	47	.....	240	359	3,722	2,142	2	.....	.....	.....	26	13	26	13
East St. Louis, Ill.	1,253,550	1472,830	743,928	1018,740	167,797	234,045	509,622	454,150	279,134	199,737	9,658	79,397	143,425	250,311	153,877	234,518
El Paso, Tex.	151,693	202,777	21,044	24,151	114,534	150,732	129,514	175,007	420	(2)	(2)	420	13,931	16,295	13,829	15,958
Emeryville, Calif.	38,159	36,015	38,159	35,747	.....	268	.....	268	5,377	5,377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evansville, Ind.	44,565	38,017	23,675	15,758	1,013	1,150	20,890	22,259	18,099	7,613	53	10,486	962	1,135	962	1,135
Fort Worth, Tex.	1,134,323	1,266,635	557,575	715,090	278,048	326,983	544,461	475,386	258,847	251,532	20,029	65,644	45,362	60,363	45,751	61,526
Fostoria, Ohio.	13,753	10,850	2,771	2,381	4,702	4,644	9,911	8,114	6,457	2,394	(2)	4,033	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	597,097	515,347	256,605	245,263	47,705	50,033	340,492	270,084	246,643	45,855	(2)	200,788	8,814	9,083	8,809	9,050
Jacksonville, Fla.	6,662	16,331	5,917	15,665	99	244	745	670	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	6	18	6	18
Jersey City, N. J.	833,254	744,860	833,098	744,826	.....	.....	156	34	419,294	419,294	.....	.....	2,64	10,574	2,624	10,574
Kansas City, Mo.	2,500,166	3,085,007	1,263,882	1,617,169	778,214	1,035,609	1,209,474	1,466,643	392,074	245,464	15,948	118,576	71,79	82,852	71,773	80,705
Knoxville, Tenn.	20,992	21,190	11,514	8,990	4,462	8,190	9,476	12,357	604	335	82	269	4,160	7,214	4,095	7,107
Lafayette, Ind.	19,143	16,882	8,394	7,159	1,217	1,509	10,749	9,723	9,559	3,521	239	6,038	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster, Pa.	287,218	238,982	55,032	45,185	86,855	95,062	231,986	193,797	37,726	3,774	(2)	33,952	3,432	2,068	3,432	2,068
Lozansport, Ind.	1,111	668	53	54	104	58	1,058	614	222	28	7	194	52	.....	52	.....
Louisville, Ky.	245,361	246,373	86,607	87,386	30,463	35,536	158,754	158,987	93,929	32,954	(2)	60,975	9,031	11,274	9,031	11,274
Marion, Ohio.	31,562	13,106	1,047	1,095	105	1,046	30,515	12,011	19,027	833	5	18,194	2,444	977	2,444	977
Memphis, Tenn.	18,953	5,570	387	1,169	1,557	282	17,884	4,213	2,677	.....	.....	2,488	10,326	32,598	10,326	29,488
Milwaukee, Wis.	443,947	398,136	389,887	334,423	14,569	15,744	54,060	63,711	334,194	322,195	6,857	11,999	2,246	1,879	2,246	1,879
Montgomery, Ala.	68,229	51,998	3,777	2,752	28,174	9,363	63,976	47,888	5,690	319	421	4,383	11,894	22,291	11,869	22,316
Nashville, Tenn.	98,773	83,057	45,879	40,875	13,837	11,029	52,894	42,182	23,314	15,351	322	7,963	29,572	97,423	29,577	97,425
Nebraska City, Nebr.	1,928	1,127	.....	19	370	508	1,928	2,108	(2)	.....	.....	(2)	244	342	244	332
New Brighton, Minn.	72,526	120,583	.....	.....	948	757	71,579	120,229	137	.....	.....	137	3,653	9,489	3,653	9,487
New Orleans, La.	213,289	191,340	174,059	162,535	16,708	18,326	38,842	31,090	94,241	74,646	(2)	(2)	1,254	368	1,023	261
New York, N. Y.	316,291	402,221	315,500	399,510	.....	.....	795	2,711	230,833	230,810	.....	27	1,723	1,952	1,549	1,952
Ogden, Utah.	63,617	104,036	15,734	10,766	28,314	47,961	47,883	93,466	2,303	740	1,164	1,563	5,630	6,467	5,630	6,467
Oklahoma, Okla.	399,706	593,282	227,584	367,574	106,322	135,962	158,110	205,075	48,536	33,194	7,708	14,097	5,847	9,951	6,240	10,300
Omaha, Nebr.	1,602,799	1,975,236	913,645	1,135,517	450,647	656,284	689,154	839,719	78,678	41,187	9,231	37,364	18,751	25,201	17,904	25,201
Pasco, Wash.	7,839	6,095	14	90	125	.....	7,826	6,005	77	.....	.....	77	303	380	303	380
Peoria, Ill.	36,440	27,193	18,365	17,849	1,465	300	17,981	9,344	14,539	9,519	37	5,020	535	171	535	171
Philadelphia, Pa.	226,333	201,047	221,353	195,508	.....	.....	5,157	5,539	103,099	102,198	.....	1,111	5,792	7,222	5,792	7,222
Pittsburgh, Pa.	732,770	616,263	170,641	150,987	.....	.....	557,665	459,336	289,914	94,044	.....	194,023	20,472	17,992	20,472	17,992
Portland, Oreg.	140,705	125,203	69,927	62,208	25,977	21,329	70,981	63,304	13,439	8,882	1,580	4,561	1,887	2,308	1,903	2,309
Pueblo, Colo.	178,249	216,942	.....	.....	5,385	6,956	178,259	214,360	(2)	.....	(2)	(2)	3,563	3,812	3,548	3,782
Richmond, Va.	30,091	28,540	18,508	16,700	1,891	1,843	11,383	11,840	7,152	4,765	93	2,387	16,167	25,100	16,091	24,596
St. Joseph, Mo.	642,899	750,151	410,054	531,100	102,964	124,096	234,205	219,832	89,930	77,141	3,717	12,888	29,768	43,380	30,007	42,938
St. Paul, Minn.	1,373,114	1,490,926	710,058	529,562	315,977	416,408	634,027	935,170	386,113	365,582	13,243	29,155	10,488	11,228	9,954	10,824
Salt Lake City, Utah.	49,071	66,698	13,940	18,866	15,686	23,188	33,084	47,714	1,705	660	908	1,080	1,641	1,484	1,581	1,463
San Antonio, Tex.	233,284	250,097	36,933	14,468	95,743	137,464	196,346	235,629	44,008	17,333	6,417	26,675	24,573	29,881	24,573	29,881
Seattle, Wash.	57,939	66,024	55,585	63,621	.....	64	2,354	2,403	3,583	3,491	.....	92	671	923	671	923
Sioux City, Iowa.	751,658	814,093	342,264	362,570	238,271	328,984	410,434	458,915	35,436	31,559	1,863	3,879	23,238	16,272	23,377	16,108
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	14,301	7,754	5,603	1,128	1,091	614	8,676	6,090	645	404	21	220	176	253	176	253
Spokane, Wash.	67,169	74,003	34,668	36,402	22,932	27,671	39,493	38,668	6,910	4,430	2,247	3,345	2,333	2,920	2,540	2,844
Tacoma, Wash.	22,172	28,540	21,981	24,338	317	3,137	392	3,411	2,371	2,347	.....	5	.....	63	.....	57
Toledo, Ohio.	64,147	57,231	18,301	13,487	4,703	4,288	45,846	43,744	28,109	9,633	.....	18,476	4,558	2,788	4,586	2,740
Washington, D. C.	26,559	22,559	25,361	20,380	97	159	1,198	2,179	11,146	11,146	.....	.....	60	30	60	30
Wichita, Kans.	242,113	310,965	84,487	133,298	103,751	115,847	157,464	177,668	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	24,714	16,750	24,018	16,734
Total.	22166118	24569862	12185521	13619622	4,069,130	5277,317	9809892	10717294	5322385	3870527	120,537	1445034	726,785	1063555	735,587	1042374
Increase or decrease.	—2403744	.....	—1434101	.....	—1208187	.....	—907402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—336770	.....	—306787	.....
Per cent.	—9.8	.....	—10.5	.....	—22.9	.....	—8.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—31.7	.....	—29.4	.....

[1] Calves were not tabulated separately from cattle in 1919.

[2] Calves included with cattle.

[3] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR 1920—Continued.

With Comparative Figures for 1919.

[66 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Albany, N. Y.	2,290	2,338	1,593	1,542	.....	.....	697	891	455	672	296	293	.....	.....	159	379
Amarillo, Tex.	6,709	2,250	.....	.....	901	293	6,709	2,250	189,211	235,512	.....	.....	85,870	116,267	189,211	235,512
Atlanta, Ga.	68,095	82,918	42,483	36,841	7,953	3,700	25,612	45,148	1,325	2,039	1,277	1,442	.....	346	48	350
Augusta, Ga.	7,326	8,791	5,353	4,543	185	680	1,973	4,248	214	480	204	182	10	272	10	272
Baltimore, Md.	1,153,578	962,927	873,663	661,115	.....	.....	279,915	301,812	366,981	370,955	121,077	103,383	660	1,472	245,904	267,572
Birmingham, Ala	24,305	23,558	24,278	23,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	812	776	788	446	.....	250	.....	330
Boston, Mass.	13,853	22,309	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	4,710	4,355	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,493,981	1,351,940	630,864	730,017	12	95	863,117	621,923	1,051,559	1,100,072	262,764	231,175	22,846	13,682	789,095	808,897
Chattanooga, Tenn.	11,012	14,320	11,012	12,806	.....	715	.....	1,534	2,123	2,730	1,971	1,734	152	856	152	996
Cheyenne, Wyo.	9,521	2,655	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,521	2,655	222,900	441,546	.....	.....	.....	.....	222,900	441,546
Chicago, Ill.	7,526,120	8,672,476	5,869,592	7,571,841	1,474	13,867	1,656,528	1,100,635	4,005,237	5,243,957	2,803,089	3,934,952	898,703	1,106,034	1,202,148	1,309,005
Cincinnati, Ohio	1,477,979	1,674,083	788,696	823,381	2,766	1,414	689,283	850,702	365,648	334,692	81,246	84,311	8,170	8,145	284,402	250,381
Cleveland, Ohio.	1,011,657	1,083,765	609,602	729,016	.....	.....	402,055	354,749	419,744	466,978	167,829	175,634	362	3,641	251,915	291,344
Columbia, S. C.	7,002	5,899	7,002	5,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	435	213	435	213	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	69,362	52,182	13,609	4,365	1,240	600	55,590	47,817	1,232	1,240	150	423	.....	.....	1,082	817
Dallas, Tex.	56,324	45,416	56,324	44,680	.....	.....	.....	736	585	432	585	429	.....	.....	.....	3
Dayton, Ohio.	128,843	108,575	75,607	61,442	.....	.....	53,236	47,133	9,469	11,261	6,357	3,701	.....	.....	3,112	7,560
Denver, Colo.	341,240	367,634	309,989	335,577	30,465	31,524	31,561	32,574	2,078,888	2,087,152	238,746	240,821	1,348,690	1,290,151	1,863,516	1,821,583
Detroit, Mich.	444,301	389,037	359,777	335,567	4,883	7,740	84,524	53,470	327,592	344,068	216,482	211,997	19,920	8,330	111,110	132,071
Dublin, Ga.	3,149	2,650	.....	68	137	68	3,192	2,457	4	24	.....	.....	.....	24	4	24
E. St. Louis, Ill.	3,398,940	3,650,534	1,678,226	2,230,758	47,258	98,175	1,720,714	1,419,776	604,769	723,895	464,974	598,514	59,664	69,722	139,795	125,381
El Paso, Tex.	15,185	16,731	10,552	8,771	3,098	4,318	4,448	7,739	136,147	251,449	6,973	3,339	94,797	188,810	131,294	243,735
Emeryville, Calif	16,152	10,129	16,152	10,129	.....	.....	.....	.....	157,461	155,946	157,461	155,596	.....	.....	.....	350
Evansville, Ind.	242,732	255,276	79,665	31,509	4,007	9,571	163,067	223,767	13,906	13,979	2,681	1,127	131	125	11,225	12,852
Fort Worth, Tex	412,637	588,004	322,194	463,641	24,243	55,136	65,173	102,240	393,929	453,292	206,447	163,925	71,339	163,469	203,681	276,326
Fostoria, Ohio.	98,841	78,582	9,703	10,249	1,392	3,287	88,432	68,887	17,118	11,327	154	75	623	85	16,964	11,234
Indianapolis, Ind	2,896,894	2,936,493	1,359,477	1,434,319	16,628	41,361	1,537,417	1,502,174	135,841	131,329	31,372	26,317	5,597	.....	104,469	105,012
Jacksonville, Fla	100,239	78,461	72,270	66,005	1,485	1,141	27,852	11,149	1,403	1,809	254	628	744	892	1,149	1,179
Jersey City, N. J.	629,473	467,560	629,382	467,560	.....	.....	91	.....	1,553,740	1,531,809	1,553,556	1,531,809	.....	.....	184	.....
Kansas City, Mo	2,466,419	3,140,530	1,838,080	2,600,430	200,196	243,837	601,814	523,207	1,687,017	1,945,353	1,065,832	1,176,185	474,409	671,577	623,012	782,655
Knoxville, Tenn	41,761	36,936	2,426	2,851	254	482	39,337	34,085	1,181	1,969	650	756	455	1,041	531	1,213
Lafayette, Ind.	203,852	198,554	40,026	36,567	5,288	3,073	163,826	161,987	7,738	8,340	1,267	1,532	697	762	6,471	6,808
Lancaster, Pa.	185,079	62,649	11,207	12,878	.....	.....	173,872	49,771	121,759	73,808	1,787	1,067	.....	.....	119,972	72,741
Logansport, Ind.	22,943	15,848	1,617	1,297	322	182	21,326	14,551	1,282	344	.....	6	24	17	1,276	344
Louisville, Ky.	428,125	750,285	155,870	172,741	10,704	27,585	272,255	577,544	277,470	272,515	29,222	23,709	19,673	30,875	248,248	248,806
Marion, Ohio.	216,961	154,958	13,493	9,714	2,010	3,754	203,439	145,198	49,625	31,768	708	371	854	1,462	48,873	31,422
Memphis, Tenn.	30,346	11,369	1,264	2,312	3,914	227	27,471	8,679	2,011	1,321	.....	364	.....	.....	1,994	957
Milwaukee, Wis.	553,975	584,556	509,330	534,063	.....	438	44,645	50,493	60,669	64,821	45,018	42,034	1,460	1,230	15,651	22,787
Montgomery, Ala	108,972	170,875	4,517	2,927	15,236	22,411	102,440	173,369	3,574	7,360	622	793	822	243	2,731	6,404
Nashville, Tenn.	614,523	727,030	82,329	66,943	17,705	28,060	532,194	660,087	129,172	146,823	17,662	15,200	6,404	19,228	111,510	131,623
Nebraska City, Nebr.	310,608	297,904	258,427	271,418	.....	68	54,503	26,576	896	1,265	.....	.....	250	935	896	1,265
New Brighton, Minn.	7,197	3,135	.....	.....	3,484	1,877	7,197	2,630	165,741	275,841	.....	.....	3,168	32,824	165,741	275,841
New Orleans, La	62,678	62,805	44,697	43,269	2,776	2,750	15,925	18,032	5,757	6,343	2,691	3,695	1,554	1,279	1,917	1,967
New York, N. Y.	755,243	677,413	755,243	677,379	.....	.....	.....	34	157,976	291,091	157,542	291,091	.....	.....	434	.....
Ogden, Utah.	78,332	103,834	47,415	66,796	11,360	12,665	30,917	39,077	602,718	516,412	17,012	23,915	132,829	171,287	585,706	492,497
Oklahoma, Okla.	340,862	478,066	287,814	360,105	20,552	43,459	50,589	85,036	14,812	19,055	5,024	7,651	3,041	5,850	9,443	8,714
Omaha, Nebr.	2,708,482	3,179,116	1,998,376	2,530,333	6,570	8,253	710,106	648,283	2,890,748	3,789,188	1,417,203	1,639,040	1,123,637	1,787,236	1,473,545	2,150,148
Pasco, Wash.	1,759	6,635	5	25	.....	.....	1,754	6,610	91,893	131,154	.....	12	67,636	131,142	91,893	131,142
Peoria, Ill.	333,603	390,243	135,502	153,207	2,594	372	218,100	237,036	2,924	3,578	1,825	1,191	620	1,291	1,109	2,387
Philadelphia, Pa	480,688	344,791	456,741	328,781	.....	.....	24,473	16,010	349,536	297,950	343,422	285,601	.....	.....	6,114	12,349
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,439,067	1,778,726	412,911	278,902	.....	.....	2,031,092	1,501,488	922,167	766,978	125,104	103,261	.....	.....	792,566	664,005
Portland, Oreg.	174,831	204,870	90,619	102,654	16,724	15,190	84,446	98,980	235,941	214,523	103,752	108,984	39,848	26,565	133,206	100,672
Pueblo, Colo.	13,621	23,747	.....	.....	269	.....	13,695	24,051	734,099	836,452	.....	.....	1,157	388	733,696	841,203
Richmond, Va.	211,527	156,279	209,795	153,890	276	821	1,732	2,389	9,805	9,514	7,441	6,304	1,083	1,754	2,364	3,210
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,913,753	2,126,322	1,584,112	1,918,730	23,323	27,414	329,722	208,978	842,639	1,006,960	615,159	705,683	142,069	199,818	228,084	300,779
St. Paul, Minn.	2,246,948	2,139,716	1,904,869	1,317,338	161,439	103,240	341,692	867,914	728,957	911,885	300,074	251,063	113,258	201,143	415,546	675,850
Salt Lake City, Utah.	34,487	52,870	25,387	38,870	2,947	3,525	8,546	13,461	481,300	387,962	14,670	17,220	210,743	277,152	459,527	369,515
San Antonio, Tex.	38,796	24,663	15,835	7,511	2,405	2,185	24,899	17,152	69,783	88,377	1,861	928	32,745	46,196	67,924	87,449
Seattle, Wash.	95,459	126,225	91,526	124,323	3,228	1,507	3,843	1,902	90,968	101,654	90,484	101,384	.....	.....	504	270
Sioux City, Iowa	2,172,637	2,321,551	1,295,790	1,410,826	27,933	33,009	878,692	912,970	358,112	686,265	198,692	281,820	89,881	272,233	159,749	408,190
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	246,833	173,938	5,013	79	2,337	1,984	241,290	168,732	4,843	37,132	1,736	125	661	28,268	3,111	34,168
Spokane, Wash.	47,095	60,360	31,931	41,600	11,530	15,331	18,620	21,679	127,349	116,833	16,049	13,145	74,914	34,684	113,374	98,081
Tacoma, Wash.	34,996	30,108	33,746	31,098	.....	287	557	1,015	44,066	33,277	36,570	36,587	1,903	634	1,920	920
Toledo, Ohio.	264,379	232,129	85,787	53,074	1,730	1,730	178,592	179,055	69,290	54,329	2,105	3,769	3,514	242	66,500	50,670
Washington, D.C.	101,674	71,719	100,912	71,439	.....	.....	762	280	26,822	19,646	26,562	19,646	.....	.....	260	.....
Wichita, Kans.	382,461	494,003	355,946	469,127	22,867	19,637	26,369	24,876	39,569	58,853	5,172	5,774	3,319	19,392	34,391	53,079
Total.	42,058,713	44,414,251	26,745,691	29,999,117	728,070	899,045	15251,445	14329,903	23473,769	27140,928	10980,092	12642,372	5,170,906	6,939,271	12,503,318	14,474,842
Increase or decrease	−2355,538		−3253,426		−170975		+921,542		−3667159		−1662280		−1768365		−1971,524	
Per cent.	−5.3		−10.8		−19.0		+6.4		−13.5		−13.1		−25.5		−13.6	

[1] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

STUDY OF HOG PRICES.

(Concluded from front page.)

management account for the flow of live stock to market year after year in much the same proportion each month. Perhaps the times of marketing ought to be changed and perhaps they can be changed so as to alleviate to some extent the severity of the autumn break. But in the meantime the farmer who markets thoughtfully is likely to be well repaid for his study and care.

The prices used in this article are average monthly prices at Chicago and are essentially bulk of sales averages; that is, the extreme prices are not included in the computations. The complete table was published in THE MARKET REPORTER for Jan. 29.

Table 1 gives the data from which chart 1 was compiled, together with the average monthly farm prices for hogs. The combined receipts for the markets of Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, and East St. Louis are shown in Table 2.

The receipts at Chicago are given in Table 3, at Omaha in Table 4, at Kansas City in Table 5, and at East St. Louis in Table 6.

Chart 2 (on opposite page) carries the curve of Chicago prices together with the combined receipts of the four markets. Chart 3 (on opposite page) shows the receipts at the Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, and East St. Louis markets.

Table 1.—Receipts and Prices of Hogs.

Month.	Monthly average for 11 years, 1910 to 1920, inclusive. Receipts 4 markets.[1] Thousands of animals.	Per cent of yearly average receipts.	Chicago price.	Farm price.
January	1,806	11.4	$10.22	$9.23
February	1,563	9.9	10.52	9.41
March	1,434	9.1	11.32	9.89
April	1,205	7.6	11.58	10.28
May	1,363	8.6	11.46	10.21
June	1,302	8.3	11.34	10.06
July	1,114	7.1	11.66	10.30
August	946	6.0	11.74	10.60
September	843	5.3	11.87	10.64
October	1,081	6.9	10.96	10.26
November	1,412	9.0	10.43	9.65
December	1,704	10.8	10.03	9.22
Yearly average	15,773	100.0	11.05	9.98

[1] Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and East St. Louis.

Hogs: Monthly Percentage Receipts at 4 Markets. Eleven-year Average Monthly Prices at Chicago.

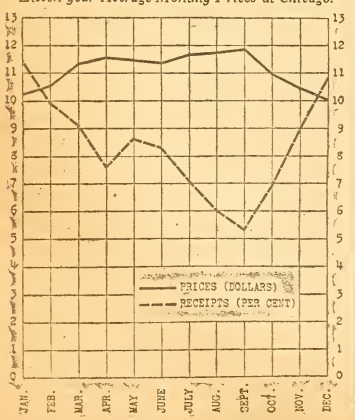


Table 2.—HOG RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, OMAHA, AND EAST ST. LOUIS. Monthly, 1910–1920.

[In thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Month.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	11-year average.
January	1,179	1,270	1,908	1,640	1,479	1,669	2,313	2,199	1,657	2,418	2,136	1,806
February	1,128	1,302	1,612	1,315	1,328	1,640	1,950	1,697	1,588	1,978	1,357	1,563
March	934	1,516	1,350	1,170	1,182	1,511	1,516	1,367	1,963	1,631	1,630	1,434
April	788	1,304	1,242	1,154	1,001	1,080	1,154	1,205	1,697	1,571	1,059	1,205
May	1,057	1,521	1,381	1,257	1,065	1,234	1,366	1,320	1,464	1,644	1,686	1,363
June	1,138	1,487	1,218	1,328	1,167	1,222	1,283	1,125	1,246	1,680	1,433	1,302
July	892	1,200	1,090	1,129	927	1,037	1,090	1,083	1,356	1,314	1,131	1,114
August	892	976	846	1,095	830	921	1,221	757	1,047	829	988	946
September	687	970	763	1,081	826	803	954	545	932	913	795	843
October	768	1,231	1,093	1,153	1,093	848	1,407	902	1,376	1,129	894	1,081
November	1,020	1,533	1,207	1,288	1,158	1,387	1,996	1,286	1,794	1,485	1,381	1,412
December	1,131	1,451	1,386	1,655	1,640	2,066	2,091	1,461	2,207	2,049	1,611	1,704
Total	11,614	15,761	15,096	15,265	13,696	15,418	18,341	14,947	18,627	18,641	16,101	15,773

Table 3.—MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF HOGS AT CHICAGO.

[In thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Month.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	11-year average.
January	569	640	881	806	729	896	1,228	1,124	729	1,123	1,024	886
February	574	651	791	646	649	740	947	792	917	913	616	749
March	394	702	654	586	543	646	733	628	975	675	642	653
April	325	519	567	534	444	467	542	543	787	640	369	522
May	462	635	630	549	465	567	612	584	659	704	739	601
June	497	560	543	611	586	564	566	506	513	751	703	585
July	390	508	523	517	460	511	527	474	628	603	584	520
August	441	485	431	565	413	445	537	337	434	384	495	456
September	355	442	404	588	370	412	474	251	398	432	379	410
October	424	587	522	641	521	418	781	436	681	568	432	546
November	549	695	573	641	434	812	1,062	698	894	807	673	713
December	607	679	661	889	1,002	1,175	1,128	796	1,000	1,043	871	896
Total	5,587	7,103	7,180	7,573	6,616	7,653	9,187	7,169	8,615	8,673	7,527	7,535

Table 4.—MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF HOGS AT OMAHA.

[In thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Month.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	11-year average.
January	177	171	330	281	256	258	396	441	331	449	349	313
February	202	204	359	254	244	318	402	377	364	391	221	303
March	193	252	286	227	243	320	318	294	393	400	341	297
April	153	238	285	212	194	234	231	229	379	310	304	252
May	173	256	303	248	211	245	238	244	285	296	305	255
June	214	278	279	246	208	258	261	241	285	303	282	260
July	166	213	223	227	202	218	217	261	288	281	221	229
August	172	161	168	185	138	189	199	166	225	147	157	173
September	102	119	111	132	99	119	120	94	147	102	109	114
October	93	108	137	127	103	77	123	98	133	110	93	109
November	111	152	183	190	155	103	277	148	239	135	136	166
December	138	214	220	215	206	304	335	200	360	254	189	240
Total	1,894	2,366	2,884	2,544	2,259	2,643	3,117	2,796	3,429	3,178	2,707	2,711

Table 5.—MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF HOGS AT KANSAS CITY.

[In thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.]

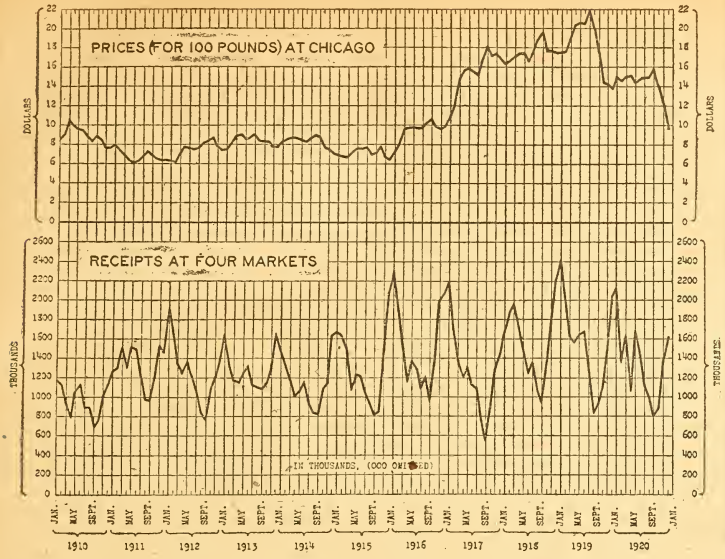
Month.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	11-year average.
January	222	223	353	270	203	254	328	274	305	451	316	291
February	187	225	241	196	170	297	286	235	269	334	210	241
March	184	295	198	163	172	244	219	186	275	224	280	222
April	179	316	208	218	166	174	192	201	256	281	157	213
May	218	355	233	229	180	212	274	228	269	304	324	257
June	220	338	209	245	177	211	230	172	225	291	206	231
July	162	233	167	196	114	151	175	171	213	198	130	174
August	129	139	102	170	116	143	220	129	195	131	135	146
September	110	133	107	172	148	130	190	102	211	169	117	149
October	117	250	217	203	222	180	271	172	298	216	156	210
November	178	332	241	243	382	240	299	195	356	231	243	267
December	177	280	243	261	202	294	275	212	455	310	194	264
Total	2,083	3,169	2,519	2,566	2,262	2,530	2,979	2,277	3,327	3,140	2,468	2,665

Table 6.—MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF HOGS AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

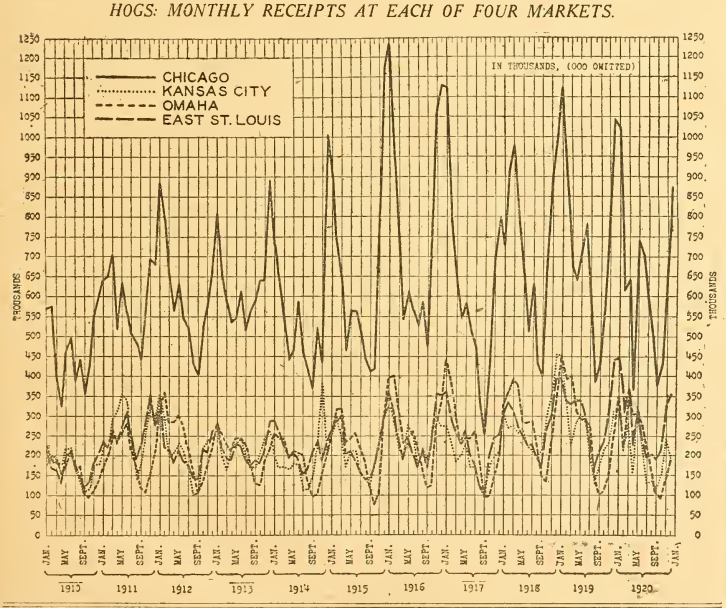
[In thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Month.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	11-year average.
January	211	236	344	283	291	261	361	360	292	395	447	316
February	165	222	221	219	265	285	315	293	338	340	310	270
March	163	267	212	194	224	301	246	259	320	332	367	262
April	131	231	182	190	197	205	189	232	275	340	229	218
May	204	275	215	231	209	210	242	264	251	340	318	251
June	207	311	187	226	196	189	206	203	223	305	242	227
July	174	246	177	189	151	157	171	177	227	232	196	191
August	150	191	145	175	163	144	215	125	193	167	201	170
September	120	226	141	189	209	142	170	98	176	210	190	170
October	134	286	217	182	237	173	232	196	264	237	213	215
November	182	354	210	214	187	232	338	245	305	312	329	269
December	209	278	262	290	230	293	353	253	392	442	357	305
Total	2,050	3,123	2,513	2,582	2,559	2,592	3,058	2,705	3,256	3,650	3,399	2,862

HOGS: MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES AT CHICAGO AND MONTHLY RECEIPTS AT FOUR MARKETS.


PRICES (FOR 100 POUNDS) AT CHICAGO
DOLLARS
RECEIPTS AT FOUR MARKETS
THOUSANDS
IN THOUSANDS. (000 OMITTED)
JAN. MAY SEPT.
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920

HOGS: MONTHLY RECEIPTS AT EACH OF FOUR MARKETS.



Argentina Exempts Wool From Export Duties.

A law exempting wool, both washed and unwashed, as well as oxhides, horsehides, and sheepskins, from export duties in Argentina for one year was confirmed by the Senate and officially announced on Feb. 1, 1921, according to a cablegram received from the American consul at Buenos Aires. The law will become effective immediately.

The National Bank of Argentina will play an important part in the realization of this scheme to assist wool growers and exporters of hides and skins to dispose of their stocks. Government warehouses will be utilized for the storage of wool, oxhides, and sheepskins subject to the same conditions applying to warehouses for general merchandise. For the previous notice of the proposal see The Market Reporter for Nov. 20, 1920, page 335.

British Remove Established Lard Prices.

The established maximum wholesale and retail prices of lard in England have been removed by the Ministry of Food according to a cablegram dated Feb. 5 from the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 98.)

trade, which reflected overcrowded and seriously depressed dressed lamb and mutton markets, was at its worst Thursday morning when choice handyweight lambs could not earn better than $9.50 at Chicago. Thereafter this grade reacted 50¢ to 75¢. Many fat lambs with weight sold down to $8, some heavy native ram lambs down to $7, fat heavy native ewes to $3.50, choice medium weight matured wethers at $4.75, finished 94-lb. yearlings at $6.25 and heavier weights at $5.75.

A 10-market run of practically 500,000 sheep and lambs, nearly all of which were killing stock, within a two week's period, the contracted outlet for meat and a stagnant market for by-products, combined to make market conditions as discouraging as producers have encountered within a good many years. Although bottom prices may have been reached, there is nothing particularly promising in the outlook for the immediate future. Feed lots in northern Colorado and some other sections are still well filled with stock that is attaining unpopular weights. Big railroad feed stations adjacent to several of the largest western markets are also full. Many lambs are reported ready for market in territory contiguous to Buffalo, and freezers are carrying heavy stocks of frozen lamb and mutton.

Opening, Feb. 7.—Cattle receipts were light. Beef steers and she stock sold mostly 25¢ higher. Top steers at Chicago brought $10, bulk $7.50 to $8.75. Bulls were steady and calves steady to unevenly lower at Chicago with other points strong to unevenly higher. Stockers and feeders sold strong to 25¢ higher.

Receipts of hogs were liberal with markets ranging from steady to 40¢ lower. Medium and heavy weights were off most. Top was $10.35 at East St. Louis, $10.20 at Chicago, $9.85 at Kansas City, and $9.50 at Omaha.

Fat sheep and lambs opened uneven but mostly steady except at East St. Louis where receipts were too light to establish a quotable basis. Lamb top was $10 at Chicago, $9.25 at Kansas City, $9.15 at Omaha, and $9.75 at East St. Louis.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	Feb. 4.	Jan. 28.	Jan. 7.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$24.50–26.50	$26.00–26.50	$22.00–24.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	28.00–29.00	26.00–29.00	24.00–26.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 average	16.50–20.50	16.50–20.50	17.00–19.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	26.50–29.50	26.50–29.00	24.50–26.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	38.00–43.50	37.50–42.50	37.00–40.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	16.00–18.00	16.50–17.50	17.00–17.75
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	13.50–16.00	15.00–16.00	14.50–16.00
Purelard, tierces	15.50–16.50	15.50–16.50	15.50–16.00
Compound lard, tierces	11.50–12.50	12.25–12.75	12.00–13.00

A list of cold storage plants and slaughterhouses in Holland will be furnished to anyone interested upon request to the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

In only two—March and August—of the first 10 months of 1920 did hog slaughter in federally inspected establishments exceed that of the corresponding month of 1919. In March the increase was 1.6% and in August 11.6%.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKETS BADLY SHAKEN DURING PAST WEEK.

Severe Declines Attributed to Arrivals of Foreign Stock—Storage Drops Most.

Conditions in the butter markets were exceptionally unsettled during the week ending Feb. 5. Eastern markets, particularly New York, were extremely weak and suffered sharp and almost daily price declines. Chicago alone, because of lower existing prices and light supplies of butter, offered some resistance to the general depression.

Storage butter suffered most from the market weakness. While the withdrawals have been fair there has been comparatively little sale of storage on the open market, buyers in many cases having turned to fresh butter. Prices have shrunken badly, both on spot and future sales. The best storage centralized sold as low as 39¢ at Chicago, Friday. Some warehouse auction selling at Chicago was reported at 31¢ to 33¢.

The greater weakness in the East was caused by the surplus of foreign butter arriving at New York. Danish butter from the cargo of the steamer *Frederick VIII*, which arrived the previous week, proved to be of excellent quality and many buyers took it in preference to domestic, so long as it could be purchased at or below domestic prices. This caused such a backing up of regular arrivals that receivers simply had to drop prices to a point where Danish competition would be cut.

Sales Very Light.

The declining market, of course, kept buying down to a minimum. Consumptive demand also appears lighter than it has been. Many have felt that prices would not go much under 50¢ for fancy creamery butter, but the rapidity of the week's decline prevented any speculative buying which might have resulted from this opinion.

At the close of the week the tone of the markets showed some improvement, and it looks as though better trading might develop. The outlook is uncertain, however, because further arrivals of Danish butter are expected.

The steamers *Sartartia* and *Homer City* arrived during the past 10 days with cargoes totaling about 1,000 casks and 1,900 boxes of Danish butter respectively. The *Drottingholm* was reported in Friday with a cargo approximating 4,300 casks. The steamer *United States* was expected to sail from Copenhagen on Friday with a heavy cargo on board. Some of this butter will cost 42¢ c. i. f., and further offerings were reported during the week down to 42½¢ c. i. f., duty paid, for future delivery. Receipts of about 1,000 boxes of Argentine were reported at Boston, and more is rumored to have arrived at New York during the week.

Egg Prices Slump in England.

The American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London reports that a sharp reduction in egg prices took place during the week ending Jan. 17. This slump was particularly noticeable in the higher priced descriptions. The downward movement was assisted by the lower f. o. b. offers coming from Denmark and Ireland for near delivery. The first consignment of eggs from Egypt this season was expected to be on the market during the week following Jan. 17.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 5.

[Cents per lb.]

CREAMERY BUTTER. (92 score.)	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	50	45½	49½	50	41½
Tuesday	49½	46	49	50	41½
Wednesday	48	46	48	49	40
Thursday	46	45½	47	47	38½
Friday	46	45½	46½	47	37½
Saturday	46	45½	46	47	37½
Average for week	47.58	45.63	47.67	48.33	39.25
Previous week	49.83	45.71	49.75	50.00	41.41
Corresponding week last year	66.66	61.66	67.51	64.82	63.25

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 Twins.)	New York.[1]	Chicago.[2]	Boston.[2]	San Francisco.[2][3]	Wisconsin.[2]
Monday	27–28½	24–25	24½–25½	23½	24
Tuesday	27–28½	24–25	24½–25½	23	24
Wednesday	27–28½	24–25	24½–25½	23½	24½
Thursday	27–28½	24–25	24½–25½	21½	24½
Friday	27–28½	24–25	24½–25½	22½	24½
Saturday	27–28½	24–25	24½–25½	22½	24½
Average for week	27.75	24.50	25.00	22.70	24.42
Previous week	27.75	24.54	25.00	23.25	24.46
Corresponding week last year	31.25	29.91	32.25	27.25	29.29

[1] Held cheese prices. [2] Fresh cheese prices. [3] Flats

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per lb.]

Monday	45	Friday	44
Tuesday	44½–45	Saturday	44
Wednesday	44½	Average	44.54
Thursday	44		

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Feb. 5.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	7,701,510	7,364,386	6,104,374
Put into cold storage	847,555	646,170	525,344
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,176,881	2,704,705	2,745,336
Change during week	−1,329,326	−2,058,535	−2,219,992
Total holdings	26,868,487	28,197,813	26,927,327
CHEESE.			
Receipts	3,305,039	2,605,828	1,916,511
Put into cold storage	378,494	178,854	130,748
Withdrawn from cold storage	734,383	804,629	1,039,161
Change during week	−355,889	−625,766	−908,413
Total holdings	9,843,982	10,199,871	17,172,289
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts	224,479	190,253	131,986
Put into cold storage	3,428	2,873	5,719
Withdrawn from cold storage	8,584	24,370	69,662
Change during week	−5,156	−21,497	−63,943
Total holdings	14,768	19,924	150,983
DRESSED POULTRY.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	4,312,665	4,871,736	2,978,050
Put into cold storage	3,090,542	2,189,527	1,506,587
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,321,828	2,877,214	4,575,756
Change during week	+768,714	−687,687	−3,069,169
Total holdings	62,508,962	61,740,248	63,181,222

Switzerland Offers Market for Eggs.

Switzerland furnishes a permanent market for eggs. Denmark, Holland, France, and Italy were the chief sources of supply during 1920. A list of Swiss importers and wholesale dealers in eggs will be sent to anyone upon request to the U. S. Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C.

Canadian Storage Holdings of Dairy Products.

On Jan. 1, 1921, there were in cold storage in Canada 14,271,382 lbs. of butter, 412,962 lbs. of oleomargarine, and 11,078,000 lbs. of cheese, as compared with 15,465,416 lbs. of butter, 726,234 lbs. of oleomargarine, and 27,204,039 lbs. of cheese on Jan. 1, 1920.

DOWNWARD TENDENCY IN CHEESE MARKETS STILL EVIDENT.

Reports Indicate that Dealers are Fairly Well Stocked—Trading Dull During Week.

The present tendency in cheese markets as indicated by trading during the week ending Feb. 5 is downward. Business in general is reported very dull. A number of lots of cheap cheese in certain eastern distributing markets were sold, and some styles which were temporarily in particular demand were cleared at primary markets. However, these sales, especially the latter group, were made at very close margins. Taken as a whole, trading was irregular, for all markets did not share alike in the dullness. At Chicago, for example, business was more lively than at some of the other large markets and there was a continued scarcity of one or two styles.

Lower Markets Not Unlikely.

Information received at primary markets in Wisconsin seems to indicate that buyers are now fairly well stocked and the feeling persists that another dull period may come, during which time buying will be limited to securing goods for immediate needs. This attitude is supported by rumors that offerings at country points have been made at lower figures than a continuation of present prices would warrant. Comparatively little fresh cheese, part of which is on consignment, is reaching eastern markets. New York State country markets remain so high that they do not attract much buying interest from distributing markets under existing conditions.

New York Factories Reopen.

Some of the New York factories which have been closed during the winter are reported as having opened again, but it is also reported that condenseries in some sections are resuming operations, and are condensing instead of making either butter or cheese. Accordingly, there is no definite basis at this time upon which to anticipate production in that section during the immediate future. Some complaints have been made regarding the poor quality of a part of the new cheese now reaching the markets.

Held cheese is still firm. Prices for trade in a small way are unchanged, although occasionally prices are discounted slightly on large lots. The supply of finest grades is becoming lighter, and several weeks of good business would clean up the stocks of many dealers. It is not thought that any weakness on fresh cheese will cause prices of held cheese to change materially, especially the very top grades, which always sell well.

British Remove Lard Import Restrictions Reports Trade Commissioner.

The free importation of lard into England has been permitted since Jan. 24, provided that the lard is not supplied from the seaboard before Feb. 21, says the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London. During the war lard was placed completely under Government control. Although there have been no openings in the British markets for American lard for some time the commodity stands supreme on the European markets. Now that Government control is to be taken off it is expected that the trade will swing into the old channels.

Fruits and Vegetables

SHIPMENTS IN HEAVIER VOLUME DURING RECENT WEEKS.

Markets Show More Steady Tone—Some Tendency Toward Price Recoveries Evident.

Prices of fruits and vegetables were fairly steady during the week ending Feb. 7 with little indication of future price trends. Potatoes and onions are near the low records of the season, with movement slow and dull. Carlot movement of 15 leading lines showed a substantial recovery during January from the period of rapidly decreasing shipments during the final quarter of the year as shown by the following comparisons: January 40,062 cars, December 33,686, November 63,608, and October 80,003.

Potatoes.—The persistent price decline of the potato markets during January appears to have received at least a temporary check. Sacked Round White stock held at 85¢ to 90¢ per 100 lbs. at northern f. o. b. shipping points and the carlot market in Chicago recovered 10¢ from the season's low point, closing $1.10 to $1.20. Other middle western cities showed a wider and weaker range at $1 to $1.45 for large lots. Colorado No. 1 Rurals declined 5¢ per 100 lbs. f. o. b. cash to growers, closing 60¢ to 65¢. Sacked Rurals held at 55¢ to 60¢ wagonloads cash to growers but Russets advanced 10¢ at Idaho shipping stations, closing around 85¢. Round Whites held at $1 to $1.10 at western New York shipping points. The New York market held at $1.50 to $1.65 bulk. Maine Green Mountains were steady around 85¢ bulk f. o. b. Boston closed slightly lower at $1.50 to $1.65 sacked. Shipments increased moderatley from the most important late shipping States. Total shipments were 3,020 cars compared with 2,851 the preceding week and with 2,691 during the corresponding week a year ago. The increase was largely form Maine with 667 cars shipped compared with 491 last week.

Apples.—Baldwin apples were firm at western New York shipping points, A–2½ stock from cold storage closing slightly higher at $4 to $4.15 per bbl. f. o. b. Baldwins and Greenings were steady in leading markets, selling mostly at $4.50 to $5 per bbl. wholesale, and York Imperials $3.50 to $4.50. Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps were firm in New York at $3.50 to $4.50 per box. Shipping points were steady at $2.15 to $2.25 per box f. o. b.

Onions.—Sacked yellow onions were steady at shipping stations in western New York Feb. 5 at 75¢ to 85¢ per 100 lbs. f. o. b. Sales in large lots ranged generally 75¢ to $1.25 in city markets. Total shipments were 389 cars compared with 428 the preceding week and with 302 during the corresponding week last year.

Cabbage.—Danish type cabbage weakened slightly at western New York shipping points, carloads f. o. b. closing at $9 to $10 per ton bulk. Baltimore held at $12 to $15. Northern type cabbage closed at $13 to $15 per ton in Chicago. Florida Wakefield stock showed a wider range in consuming markets at $1.15 to $2 per 1½ bu. hamper, and New York advanced to $2.25 to $2.50. Shipments of old cabbage were 255 cars, compared with 275 the week before and with 209 cars shipped during the corresponding week a year ago.

Sweet potatoes.—Eastern markets for Delaware and Maryland sweet potatoes were steady Feb. 4 at $1.40 to $1.75 per bu. hamper. Chicago recovered to around $2.25. New Jersey stock held at $1.75 to $1.90 in New York. Tennessee Nancy Halls ranged $1.50 to $2 in several middle western markets and Chicago advanced 50¢ per bu., reaching $2.15 to $2.25. Shipments were 393 cars, compared with 346 last week and 205 during the corresponding week a year ago.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Round Whites, Sacked, per 100 lbs.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Feb. 7.	This season. Jan. 31.	One year ago.
New York	253	[1]$1.50–$1.65	[1]$1.65–$1.80	[1]2$4.30–$4.60
Boston	210	[1]1.50– 1.65	[2]1.60– 1.65	[3]4.25– 4.40
Philadelphia	78	1.35	1.50	[1]4.10– 4.25
Baltimore	24	1.50	1.50– 1.55	4.65
Pittsburgh	92	1.45– 1.50	1.40– 1.45	4.45– 4.50
Cleveland	25	1.10– 1.35	1.35	4.50
Cincinnati	29	1.35– 1.45	1.35– 1.45	4.50
Detroit	31	1.00– 1.15	1.25– 1.35	4.35– 4.50
Chicago	249	[1]1.10– 1.20	[1]1.00– 1.10	[3]4.10– 4.30
St. Louis	49	1.25	1.35	4.00– 4.25
Kansas City	147	.....	[1]1.15	[3]4.50

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Varieties, Sacked, per 100 lbs.

New York	113	$1.00	$1.00–$1.25	$5.25–$5.50
Boston	24	1.00– 1.35	1.00– 1.25	.....
Philadelphia	19	.85– 1.00	.75– .90	5.50– 5.75
Baltimore	11	1.00– 1.10	1.00– 1.15	6.25
Pittsburgh	17	.75– 1.00	1.00– 1.25	6.00
Cleveland	6	1.00– 1.25	1.00– 1.25	5.75– 6.00
Cincinnati	8	1.00– 1.15	1.25– 1.35	5.75– 6.25
Detroit	3	.75– .90	.90– 1.25	6.00– 6.25
Chicago	17	.90– 1.00	1.10– 1.25	5.00– 5.50
St. Louis	14	[4].50– .75	[4]1.00	[4]5.75– 6.00
Kansas City	13	[4]1.15– 1.25	[4]1.15– 1.35	[4]5.75– 6.00

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type, Bulk per ton.

New York	30	$12.00–15.00	$14.00–15.00	$85.00–90.00
Boston	11	[5]1.10–1.50	[5]1.25–1.50	.....
Philadelphia	33	.....	10.00–15.00	60.00–80.00
Baltimore	13	12.00–15.00	12.00–15.00	75.00–90.00
Pittsburgh	23	14.00–15.00	14.00–16.00	100.00–110.00
Cleveland	9	16.00–20.00	15.00–20.00	90.00–100.00
Cincinnati	5	22.00–25.00	18.00–20.00	120.00
Detroit	5	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	115.00–120.00
Chicago	36	13.00–15.00	8.50–10.00	100.00
St. Louis	8	.....	15.00	100.00
Kansas City	7	[4].75–1.00	[4].75–1.00	[4]5.75–6.00

Table concluded in next column.

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland Yellow Varieties, bushel hampers.

New York	46	$1.25–$1.90	$1.75–$1.85	$2.65–$2.85
Boston	9	1.65– 1.85	1.75	2.50– 2.65
Philadelphia	15	1.45– 1.55	1.40– 1.50	2.25– 2.30
Baltimore	1	1.50	1.50	2.25– 2.40
Pittsburgh	39	1.40– 1.60	2.25– 2.40	2.35– 2.50
Cleveland	10	1.70– 1.80	1.75	2.25– 2.40
Cincinnati	8	[6]1.85– 2.00	[6]1.65– 1.75	[6]1.75– 1.90
Detroit	9	2.25	1.75– 1.85	2.40– 2.85
Chicago	21	2.50– 2.75	2.00– 2.25	2.65
St. Louis	5	.....	[6]1.75– 1.85	[6]1.00– 1.25
Kansas City	12	[6]1.50– 1.65	[6]1.65– 1.75	[6]1.25– 1.50

CELERY, Florida Golden Self-blanching, 10-in. crates.

New York	62	$2.75–$3.00	$2.75–$3.00	$3.00–$3.50
Boston	13	.....	3.00– 3.25	.....
Philadelphia	25	2.50– 3.25	2.00– 2.25	5.00– 5.50
Baltimore	15	2.75– 3.00	3.00– 3.25	5.00– 5.75
Pittsburgh	26	2.50– 3.25	3.00	5.00– 5.50
Cleveland	12	2.50– 3.00	3.50– 3.75	5.00– 5.25
Cincinnati	13	2.65– 2.75	2.50– 2.75	5.00– 5.25
Detroit	15	3.75	3.00– 3.25	.....
Chicago	62	3.00– 3.25	2.75– 3.00	5.50– 5.75
St. Louis	10	.....	.....	5.50
Kansas City	28	.....	.....	.....

APPLES, Eastern Baldwins, A–2½-in. bbls.

New York	219	$4.25–$4.50	$4.75–$5.00	$8.00
Boston	13	5.25	4.00– 4.75	$6.50– 7.50
Philadelphia	46	4.50	4.00– 4.50	8.50– 9.00
Baltimore	28	[7]4.25– 4.50	4.00	[7]7.50– 8.00
Pittsburgh	107	4.25– 4.75	4.25– 4.75	8.25– 8.50
Cleveland	36	4.50– 5.00	4.00– 5.00	9.50
Cincinnati	72	4.75	4.50– 4.75	7.75
Detroit	10	4.50– 4.75	5.00	.....
Chicago	68	4.75– 5.25	4.50– 5.00	8.00– 8.50
St. Louis	34	4.75– 5.00	5.00– 5.25	7.00– 7.25
Kansas City	20	$5.00– 5.75	$5.00– 5.50	6.75– 7.00

APPLES, Northwestern Jonathans and Winesaps, Extra Fancy, boxes.

New York	81	$3.50–$4.50	$3.00–$4.00	$3.25–$3.50
Boston	6	.....	[9]3.25– 3.75	.....
Philadelphia	5	[10]2.75– 3.50	[9]1.80– 3.35	.....
Baltimore	2	.....	.....	[9]2.85
Pittsburgh	3	.....	.....	3.35
Cleveland	8	3.50– 3.60	3.50– 3.60	3.25
Cincinnati	5	.....	.....	.....
Detroit	4	[9]3.50– 3.75	.....	3.40– 3.50
Chicago	12	3.00– 3.50	2.50– 3.00	2.75– 3.00
St. Louis	9	.....	.....	2.75– 2.85
Kansas City	21	2.50– 3.00	2.50– 3.00	2.75– 3.00

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

	This season. Feb. 7.	This season. Jan. 31.	One year ago.
Potatoes (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	$1.00–$1.10	$1.00–$1.10	[9]3.95–$4.05
Presque Isle, Me.	[1].85	[1].85– .90	3.85
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.85– .90	.83– .90	4.00– 4.05
Waupaca, Wis.	.85	.80– .85	4.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	.90	.85– .90	3.95– 4.05
Greeley, Colo.	.60– .65	.65– .70	3.75
Onions (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	.75– .85	.65– 1.00	5.25
Cabbage (bulk ton).			
Rochester, N. Y.	9.00–10.00	10.00	65.00–80.00
Celery (10-crate).			
Sanford, Fla.	1.60– 1.65	1.75	3.25– 3.75
Apples (bbl.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	4.00– 4.15	4.00	7.50
Apples (box).			
Spokane, Wash.	2.15– 2.25	2.10– 2.25	.....

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[2] Green Mountains.
[3] Car lot sales.
[4] Red varieties.
[5] Barrels.
[6] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[7] Southeastern York Imperials.
[8] Middle Western Ben Davis.
[9] Auction sales.
[10] Stayman Winesaps.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week of Jan. 30 to Feb. 5, inclusive. 1921	Week of Jan. 30 to Feb. 5, inclusive. 1920	January. 1921	January. 1920	December. 1920	December. 1919	November. 1920	November. 1919	Season to Feb. 5, inclusive. 1921	Season to Feb. 5, inclusive. 1920
Apples:										
Boxed	476	584	1,592	3,012	3,222	3,358	8,522	10,824	29,070	38,103
Barreled	1,072	407	3,725	1,352	4,780	4,934	11,725	4,985	54,168	36,152
Cabbage:										
Old	255	209	2,129	1,192	1,178	1,266	4,005	2,398	30,051	22,870
New	130	374	576	721	32	81	38	13	[1]748	[1]1,064
Cauliflower	130	115	625	765	460	396	707	360	2,229	1,880
Celery:										
Old	210	77	1,252	661	1,460	1,086	1,667	1,210	9,343	6,382
New	162	143	388	155	3	0	0	0	[1]522	1,243
Dry beans	225	126	827	661	573	758	833	1,040	3,209	3,946
Grapefruit	431	334	1,767	1,279	863	750	1,560	1,150	5,493	4,530
Lemons	162	185	585	521	339	184	324	432	2,598	2,110
Lettuce	478	480	2,278	2,022	1,474	937	1,331	438	5,388	3,808
Onions	389	302	1,640	1,367	1,001	987	2,436	1,702	22,330	18,408
Oranges	1,910	1,099	7,077	5,828	7,556	7,266	5,536	4,347	21,992	17,826
Potatoes:										
Sweet	393	205	1,775	1,368	1,658	1,452	2,472	2,311	13,078	12,138
White	3,020	2,691	12,727	12,123	8,779	9,030	22,259	16,368	138,898	131,390
Spinach	88	86	591	335	86	178	132	135	986	745
Tomatoes	19	90	30	261	5	35	0	14	52	343
Mixed vegetables (new)	139	56	479	262	217	324	61	147	887	776
Total	9,689	7,563	40,062	33,885	33,686	30,022	63,608	47,874	339,772	301,407

[1] Not included in totals.

CHANGES IN PRODUCE PRICES.

(Concluded from front page.)

course as that of fall potatoes. The 1920 advance reached the peak at a prevailing average of about $6 per 100 lbs. in the early spring months. The decline began with the arrival of Texas onions, which at the close of their season were selling at about one-fourth of the opening quotations. The new northern crop also declined rapidly when supplies became abundant, starting at a prevailing price level around $2 and falling off to a little more than half that figure at the close of the year.

The course of the apple market was similar to that of leading vegetables, but declines since the opening of the main season in September were less severe than in some other lines. Boxed apples have held their own in price comparatively well.

Midseason specialties, including southern tomatoes, celery, and lettuce, were marketed before the general decline began and brought the prevailing high prices, although a severe decline occurred in the cantaloupe and watermelon markets long before the close of the season.

GROWERS HOLDING PEANUT CROP.

(Concluded from front page.)

of continuous operation. Many mills have been closed part time at least, and because of unsettled market conditions have not appeared willing to buy heavily of farmers' stock. The quality of the nuts is generally not of the best, and it is difficult for the shellers to make a No. 1 grade that looks entirely satisfactory. The color is somewhat off, and the percentage of damaged kernels runs rather high in some sections. Moreover, the cotton seed oil market, and consequently the peanut oil market, has not been on a sufficiently high level to warrant crushing Spanish peanuts into oil. Runners have been crushed in limited quantities only.

Speculative Features Absent.

Prices have now reached such a low level as to enable butter manufacturers to turn out peanut butter at prices which should stimulate a heavy volume of business in that commodity. While the confectionery interests have been buying rather steadily, yet few large orders of shelled goods have been placed, and trading for deferred deliveries has been rather light. This fact indicates also the absence of the speculative features so noticeable during the winter months in normal years.

On Feb. 5 most sales were being made at 6¢ to 6¼¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping points for No. 1 shelled Spanish, with some concerns offering at slightly lower figures. No. 2's are scarce but a few sales have been made around 4¼¢ to 4¾¢. Georgia Runners were selling mostly at 4¼¢ to 4½¢ per lb. for No. 1, while the No. 2 was bringing 3½¢.

Farmers' stock Spanish generally ranged from $60 to $65 per ton, mostly $60, at interior points a week ago, and $65 to $70, mostly $65, delivered to the shelling plants. Runners were selling around $35 to $40 per ton.

A Correction.

In the table accompanying the article "Potato Stocks in 15 Producing States," which appeared on page 90 of The Market Reporter for Feb. 5, the amount of cars estimated as those which the State of Idaho would ship after Jan. 1 (the last column of the table) was erroneously given as "5,051." This figure should read "3,051."

PRICE RANGES OF 12 LEADING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN 1920.

Sales to Jobbers.

	Month.	New York.	Boston.	Baltimore.	Chicago.	St. Louis.
POTATOES.						
Eastern and northern Round Whites, sacked, per 100 lbs.	Jan.	$3.80–4.20	$3.90–4.15	$3.90–4.45	$4.00–4.58	$4.50–5.00
	Feb.	4.28–4.67	4.25–4.50	4.33–4.67	4.15–4.54	4.33–4.58
	Mar.	5.61–5.85	5.00–5.71	5.38–5.63	5.19–5.68	5.25–6.25
	Apr.	6.90–7.66	5.79–6.41	6.45–6.83	6.50–7.26	6.15–9.00
	May	7.25–7.70	6.69–7.19	7.45–8.00	7.08–7.43	7.00–7.50
	June	6.65–7.25	7.65–8.00	7.65–8.00	7.70–8.63	7.59–7.83
Virginia Eastern Shore Cobblers, per 100 lbs.	July	5.60–6.90	6.29–7.50	5.63–7.90	6.25–8.93	8.32–8.70
	Aug.	2.30–2.56	2.75–3.13	2.74–3.08	3.31–3.45	3.13–4.00
New Jersey Cobblers, per 100 lbs.	Sept.	2.00–2.40	1.90–2.35	1.95–2.75	1.55–2.90	1.80–3.25
Eastern and northern Round Whites, per 100 lbs.	Oct.	1.70–2.65	1.75–2.50	1.65–2.50	1.60–2.25	1.75–2.40
	Nov.	2.10–2.45	2.25–2.50	1.75–2.15	1.65–2.15	2.00–2.40
	Dec.	1.95–2.20	1.80–2.05	1.85–1.95	1.40–1.55	1.65
SWEET POTATOES.						
New Jersey and Delaware yellow varieties, per bu. hamper.	Jan.	1.75–2.75	2.00–2.65	2.00–2.40	2.50–2.75	[1] 1.75–2.00
	Feb.	2.25–2.85	2.50–2.75	2.00–2.40	2.60–3.00	[1] 1.00–2.00
	Mar.	2.65–3.00	2.50–3.00	2.25–2.75	[1] 1.75–2.25	[1] 1.35–2.00
	Apr.	2.25–4.00	3.00–3.25	2.00–2.75	[1] 2.00–3.25	[1] 2.00–3.25
	May	3.50–4.50	.....	2.75–3.50	[1] 3.00–3.60	3.00–3.25
	Sept.	1.65–2.00	[2] 2.72–5.15	[2] 2.42–4.55	2.25–2.75	[1] 1.25–2.00
	Oct.	1.75–2.00	[2] 2.12–2.75	[2] 1.80–2.55	1.75–2.25	[1] 1.25–2.00
	Nov.	1.25–1.75	1.25–2.00	1.50–1.85	2.25–2.75	[1] 1.50–2.00
	Dec.	1.50–2.00	1.25–4.00	2.00	2.50–3.25	[1] 1.25–1.75
CABBAGE.						
New York and northern Danish type, bulk per ton.	Jan.	100–110	[3] 6.05	96–115	90–100	110–125
	Feb.	79–93	[3] 6.50–7.00	69–90	75–86	85–125
	Mar.	93–103	[3] 4.00–5.00	90–98	55–65	.....
	Oct.	10–19	[3] 1.00–1.25	15–18	10–12	15–40
	Nov.	16–21	18.00–25.00	15–20	9–15	10–17.50
	Dec.	14–17	[3] .95–1.30	11–15	13–15	16–20
Florida Wakefields, per 1½ bu. hamper.	Feb.	2.00–2.45	2.35–2.40	1.65–2.50	1.75–2.33	1.25–1.60
	Mar.	2.50–3.05	2.62–3.13	2.50–3.10	2.19–2.88	[4] 71.00–84.00
	Apr.	2.38–3.13	2.25–2.63	2.25–2.75	.....	[4] 45.00–75.00
ONIONS.						
Eastern and middle western yellow varieties, sacked, per 100 lbs.	Jan.	5.79–6.38	6.02–6.44	6.19–6.56	5.19–5.75	5.88–6.17
	Feb.	5.63–6.13	6.00–6.38	5.56–5.88	4.63–5.19	5.10–5.50
	Mar.	6.00–6.30	6.06–6.56	6.19–6.38	4.94–6.00	6.13–6.69
	Apr.	6.50–7.00	7.13–8.19	5.50–6.00	5.50–6.00	5.06–5.25
	Sept.	2.19–2.44	2.19–2.38	1.79–1.88	1.75–2.00	1.63–1.78
	Oct.	1.43–1.73	1.44–1.63	1.44–1.56	1.65–1.79	1.44–1.51
	Nov.	1.33–1.60	1.39–1.60	1.33–1.50	1.36–1.59	1.36–1.60
	Dec.	1.09–1.31	1.17–1.42	1.19–1.36	1.25–1.38	75–.88
Texas Yellow Bermudas, per 100 lbs.	Apr.	5.50–6.00	5.00–6.00	4.75–5.75	4.00–5.00	4.00–4.37½
	May	2.31–3.10	2.06–3.25	2.56–3.25	1.78–2.56	1.75–2.31
	June	94–1.26	1.06–1.50	1.31–1.54	94–1.31	94–1.30
	July	1.00–1.25	1.00–1.25	1.06–1.21	1.00–1.40	1.05–1.63
BARRELED APPLES.						
Eastern Baldwins, A 2½-in., per bbl.	Jan.	7.88–8.63	6.62–7.25	.....	7.63–8.25	.....
	Feb.	8.13–9.13	7.00–7.50	7.50–7.75	8.00–8.63	.....
	Mar.	8.25–9.13	8.38–8.88	8.00–9.00	8.75–9.38	.....
	Apr.	8.75	6.50–7.75	8.25–8.50	8.13–8.88	.....
Fall varieties, A 2½-in., per bbl.	Sept.	4.83–5.25	4.58–4.67	.....	5.12½–5.75	.....
	Oct.	4.00–4.50	4.33–4.50	4.25–4.50	4.37–5.06	.....
Eastern Baldwins, A 2½-in., per bbl.	Nov.	4.31–4.75	4.31–5.12½	3.81–4.19	4.63–5.19	.....
	Dec.	4.13–4.63	4.83–4.91	4.13–4.31	4.75–5.25	.....
BOXED APPLES.						
Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans and Winesaps, per box.	Jan.	2.95–3.25	.....	.....	2.75–3.25	2.43–2.73
	Feb.	3.25–3.75	3.65–3.75	3.00–3.25	2.95–3.25	2.73–3.00
	Mar.	3.70–4.20	4.00–4.25	.....	3.49–3.72	.....
	Apr.	4.25–4.80	3.75–4.25	3.25–3.65	3.50–3.80	.....
	Oct.	3.08–3.41	.....	.....	2.76–2.96	3.00–3.45
	Nov.	3.00–3.38	2.62–3.05	.....	3.00–3.50	.....
	Dec.	3.90–4.25	2.23–2.95	.....	2.50–3.30	.....
STRAWBERRIES.						
Klondikes, per qt.	Apr.	25–60¢	35–50¢	33–53¢	[5] 4.00–4.50	.....
	May	27–41	25–40	21–36	5.12–7.46	.....
	June	23–38	26–27	22–36	6.00–8.00	.....
CANTALOUPES.						
California Salmon Tints and Green Meats, standards 45's, per crate.	June	$4.40–6.00	$3.83–6.13	$5.00–7.08	3.91–5.41	.....
	July	3.94–5.75	4.13–5.62	3.56–5.00	3.69–4.39	.....
	Aug.	2.50–3.93	2.81–4.31	1.62–2.75	2.12–3.08	2.25–3.00
	Sept.	1.75–4.00	1.25–3.50	1.50–2.00	1.50–3.00	.....
TOMATOES.						
Florida Globes, sixes, per crate.	Mar.	3.00–3.85	.....	4.10–4.35	3.15–3.85	.....
	Apr.	4.38–5.50	.....	3.95–5.38	4.45–5.70	.....
	May	6.88–7.88	.....	6.30–7.60	7.50–9.10	.....
	June	5 12–6.25	.....	4.38–6.12	6.50–8.75	.....
Mississippi, Texas and Tennessee fours, per crate.	June	1.75–2.35	1.60–2.40	2.00–2.50	2.25–3.20	.....
	July	1.75–2.00	1.50–2.00	1.50–1.95	1.50–1.75	1.15–1.65
SOUTHERN CELERY.						
California Golden Hearts, per crate.	Feb.	4.75–5.75	.....	9.00–10.00	7.50–8.25	7.25–8.25
Florida Golden, Self-blanching, per 10-inch crate.	Feb.	3.13–4.38	.....	3.88–4.88	4.13–4.81	4.63–4.88
	Mar.	3.63–4.25	.....	3.69–4.10	3.75–4.25	3.84–4.06
	Apr.	4.17–5.67	.....	4.16–4.56	4.16–4.58	4.33–4.83
SOUTHERN LETTUCE.						
Florida, Big Boston, per 1½-bu. hamper.	Jan.	2.00–2.88	.....	2.50–2.75	2.30–2.88	2.00–2.40
California Iceberg, per crate.	Jan.	.....	.....	.....	2.75–4.05	.....
WATERMELONS.						
Georgia and Florida Tom Watsons, 20–30 lb. average, bulk, per ton.	June	433–900	[6] .58–.98	475–600	438–966	.....
	July	325–654	.46–.82	350–563	258–595	.....
	Aug.	250–395	.43–.55	262–350	300–437	275–312

[1] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[2] Virginia yellow varieties, per 100 lbs.
[3] Per bbl.
[4] Bulk per ton, Texas.
[5] 24-qt. crates.
[6] Unit basis.

Hay and Feed

HAY MARKETS CONTINUE DULL AND IRREGULAR DURING WEEK.

Low Grades Constitute Bulk of Shipments—Only Top Grades in Demand.

While a few of the principal hay markets report steady prices caused by light receipts and better demand during the week ending Feb. 5, southern and southeastern markets were lower and receipts were more than sufficient for the limited demand. The average price of No. 1 timothy at 15 of the principal markets was about $27 per ton, which is $8.50 per ton lower than at the corresponding time last year and $3.50 per ton lower than during the first week of February, 1919.

The continued mild weather is curtailing demand in all sections, but dealers report that conditions generally are showing a slight improvement and that orders for single car shipments are increasing. The demand is not sufficiently broad, however, to absorb any material increase in receipts.

Heavier Shipments Not Expected.

Not much improvement in the movement of hay is expected, because of the bad condition of the roads in many sections and disinclination on the part of the farmers to sell at the current low prices. Receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Jan. 29 and Feb. 5 were as follows:

Cities.	Feb. 5.	Jan. 29.	Cities.	Feb. 5.	Jan. 29.
Boston	87	108	Memphis	74	166
New York	231	165	Kansas City	647	670
Pittsburgh	185	186	Omaha	85	122
Cincinnati	247	252	Minneapolis-St. Paul	118	148
Chicago	164	178	Los Angeles		87
St. Louis	145				

Timothy.—Eastern markets were very dull during the week, and the decline in grains was reflected in lower prices for hay. Light receipts did not stimulate the demand and prices were forced down $1 to $2 per ton in the various markets. Accumulation of cars on track caused Pittsburgh receivers to offer hay at $2 under previous quotations in order to move the hay and prevent demurrage. Prices advanced from 50¢ to $1 per ton on the better grades of timothy at Chicago because of the receipts which were so light that under normal conditions the market would have advanced $5 to $6 per ton. The small amount of hay arriving caused a strong market at St. Louis also, and prices remained steady. At Cincinnati, however, the heavy run of hay of only fair quality, together with a dull demand, caused the market to decline about 50¢ per ton during the week. Although the curtailment of shipments to Cincinnati had been advised by the dealers there, consignments continued to arrive in large quantities and can be disposed of only at a loss to the shippers.

Country shippers in Ohio and Indiana are now paying $15 to $16 per ton for No. 1 timothy hay delivered onto the cars, shippers' tracks. A great deal of the hay being shipped, however, has been bought at much higher prices and is causing heavy losses to country shippers. Receipts were in excess of the demand in southern markets and prices declined $2 to $3 per ton.

(Concluded on page 109, column 3.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, FEB. 5.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Pittsburgh.	Memphis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Shreveport.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	30.50	32.50	25.50		32.00	32.00	24.50	29.00	25.00	30.00	24.50	20.00		[2]21.50	
Standard timothy		31.50	25.00	26.00	31.00	31.50	22.50		23.00	28.00	22.50	19.00		19.00	
No. 2 timothy	27.50	30.50	24.50	25.00	28.50	30.00	20.00	27.00	21.00	27.00	21.00	17.00		18.50	
No. 1 light clover, mixed		30.50	23.50	24.00	31.00	30.25	22.00	28.00	21.00		23.50	17.00		[2]20.50	
No. 1 clover, mixed	29.50	27.00		23.00	28.50	29.25	23.00		21.00		20.00	16.00		19.50	
No. 1 clover		25.00		25.00			23.00		23.00		20.00	16.00		[2]16.50	
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa					34.00	34.00		29.00	28.00	30.00	25.00	22.00	21.00	[2]22.00	21.00
Standard alfalfa					31.50	33.00	27.50	24.00	28.00	23.00	20.00	18.00		18.50	
No. 2 alfalfa					28.00	31.00	23.00	22.00		20.00	17.00	11.50		14.50	
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland									17.00		19.00	15.00	10.00	14.00	
No. 2 upland									15.00		16.00	12.00	9.00	11.00	
No. 1 midland											13.00	9.00	9.50	[2]11.50	
Grain hay															20.0
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	30.00	30.00	29.00	32.00		34.00	29.00			31.50	22.50	21.00			
Soft winter	32.00	30.50	32.00	32.00	35.00	36.00	32.00	30.00	23.00	32.50					46.00
Hard winter	30.00	30.00	29.50		33.50		31.00	28.00	23.00		23.00		22.50	24.50	
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	29.00	27.50	28.00	30.00	33.00	33.50	28.00				21.00	20.00			
Soft winter	34.00		33.00	31.50	35.00	35.00	32.00		24.00	44.00					
Hard winter	32.00		30.00		34.00		32.00		24.00						
Hard winter wheat shorts					34.00		31.00	29.00	23.00		21.75		23.00	24.50	47.00
Rye middlings	30.00		29.00	31.00			26.00				21.00	20.50	20.50		
High protein meals:															
Linseed	41.00	42.00	44.00				[3]42.00		41.00		40.00	38.00	40.00	41.50	
Cottonseed (41%)	40.00		37.00				37.50	29.50	33.00	31.00	34.75	35.00		32.25	36.00
Cottonseed (36%)	37.00	36.50	35.00	36.50	33.50	34.25	35.00	27.00	30.00		33.50	34.00			
Peanut (36%)						38.00									
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	32.00			37.00	31.00	34.00		25.00	23.50		25.00		21.00	21.50	29.00
Velvet bean meal						27.50									
Gluten feed	43.00	44.00	37.20	45.00			39.00		38.00		35.00				
Hominy feed (white)	31.00	31.00	30.00	29.00	34.00			21.00	20.50		22.00		19.50		
Ground barley	36.00										32.50	24.00		31.75	[3]30.00
Beet pulp	38.00	36.00	39.00	37.00	40.00	46.00						14.00			

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

DROP IN FEED MARKET ASSUMES WIDER PROPORTIONS.

Heavy Slump in Wheatfeeds—Further Reduction of $5 in Price of Gluten Feed Announced.

The feed market during the week ending Feb. 5 was extremely weak. Prices of several feedstuffs were reduced $3 to $5 per ton. The demand remained unimproved. Inquiries received were mostly from feeders actually in need. Little speculative or investment buying was in evidence. Uncertainty as to the probable future demand has tended to restrict the placing of a larger number of shipments in transit unless sold. Rulings providing for the reconsignment of cars at local rates under certain conditions made this inadvisable.

A recent order to carriers generally to incorporate in their tariffs the rules recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Docket 10457, providing that cars shall be reconsigned on the basis of the through rate whether orders are filed before or after arrival may possibly result in heavier transit offerings later on.

Wheat millfeeds.—The demand for wheatfeeds was limited. While offerings from the North and Middle West were heavier, many of the recent sales are reported to have been made by short sellers who expect the improvement in the flour demand to be permanent. Season bran was quoted by Minneapolis jobbers around $19 to $20 per ton. Continued lower offerings made buyers timid, and as a result bran and middlings closed about $5 per ton lower than a week ago. No particular increase in the country demand was noted on this break, although stocks on hand are reported as reduced. Stocks of flour middlings and reddog are heavy.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—Southern jobbers quote guaranteed prime 43% protein cottonseed meal at $23 f. o. b. cars, Texas common points, and 41% meal at $22. The 7% ammonia or 36% protein meal is bringing around $27 f. o. b. southeastern markets. The demand is light and mostly for quick shipment. Exporters are inactive and stocks at mills remain sufficient to take care of requirements. A fair inquiry is reported for hulls in the Southeast.

Linseed meal and cake.—The demand for meal, while not so good as during previous years, is reported as fair. Carload business is increasing. The weather in sections where this feed is extensively used has been favorable, which accounts for the rather light inquiry. Prices are somewhat easier and jobbers' prices are still materially lower than those asked by mills. In the Chicago market meal was bought at $38 when mills were offering on a basis of $40. The export demand for cake and meal was light.

Gluten feed.—A further reduction of $5 per ton was announced by the principal manufacturers on Wednesday and other mills lowered their prices accordingly. The demand has slowed up while the production has increased. The light inquiry at present is attributed to the fact that retail dealers are plentifully supplied with other feeds purchased at high prices which they are trying to dispose of before entering the market again. Offerings are liberal.

Hominy Feed.—There has been considerable activity in hominy feed, particularly in the East. Market prices appeared to be established by buyers rather than manufacturers. A large volume of business was reported booked at around $21 and $22 in the Chicago and St. Louis markets. The discount at which yellow hominy is selling under white hominy was further reduced and was only 50¢ to $1 per ton in several

(Concluded on page 109, column 1.)

Grain

WHEAT AND CORN FUTURES SLUMP TO NEW LOW RECORDS.

Prices Drop to 1914 Levels—Argentina Situation Discussed—Export Sales Lighter.

New low records for May wheat and corn since 1914 were recorded in the week ending Feb. 5. On the 1st, Chicago May corn sold at 63¾¢, and on the 3rd, May wheat sold at $1.42¼. Closing prices on Saturday as compared with Saturday, Jan. 29, showed considerable variation in the different markets, but all were lower for wheat while corn was higher. The changes in the week were as follows: Chicago May wheat, 3¼¢ lower; March wheat, 5⅜¢ lower; and May corn, 1¢ higher; Minneapolis March wheat, 5⅜¢ lower; Kansas City March, 8½¢ lower; and Winnipeg May wheat, 2¾¢ lower.

Argentina was largely if not entirely responsible for the declining tendency in wheat prices during the week. Traders took the weakness in Buenos Aires market as an excuse to sell wheat futures, and until Saturday sentiment was very bearish.

Yet Argentina was not reported as selling much wheat for export although prices were quoted 12¢ or more under American prices. At the same time Italy and some other European countries were inquiring for wheat in the United States.

Board of Trade Issues Statement.

Because of these inconsistencies and reported big breaks in the Buenos Aires market, the grain trade became suspicious, thinking that the Buenos Aires market was being used to depress prices in the United States. Accordingly, on Feb. 2, the president of the Chicago Board of Trade officially issued the following proclamation:

> I suggest that members of our exchange, the grain trade generally, the press and news distributing agencies for the present refrain from giving any publicity to so-called "grain quotations" from Argentine markets. It is a fact generally conceded that these purported quotations do not reflect the supply and demand situation, but, on the contrary, are prices made in controlled markets. From the best evidence at hand, a few powerful European grain importing firms, most of whom directly or indirectly are the buying agencies of their governments, entirely dominate the grain markets in that country. Furthermore, the present market quotations are deceptive in that the offerings of wheat to Europe are made conditional upon the buyer assuming the Argentine export tax, which naturally must be added to the price. In view of these conditions, it is not an unfair assumption that the large European governmental buyers are using these purported quotations of our most important competitors in the exportation of wheat for the purpose of driving down the price of the product of the American farmer.

Argentina has so far been a small exporter from the new crop, although the country has a surplus estimated at approximately 120,000,000 bu. From Jan. 1 to Feb. 1, the total wheat exports were about 2,095,000 bu., compared with 20,100,000 bu. in the same month last year, as reported by commercial agencies. No reason for the small shipments this year has been given.

During the last week export sales of wheat in the United States were light. The heaviest reported for one day was 600,000 bus. on Wednesday. Yet light as the new export business was, the grain trade regarded it as important in view of the relatively low prices in the Buenos Aires market.

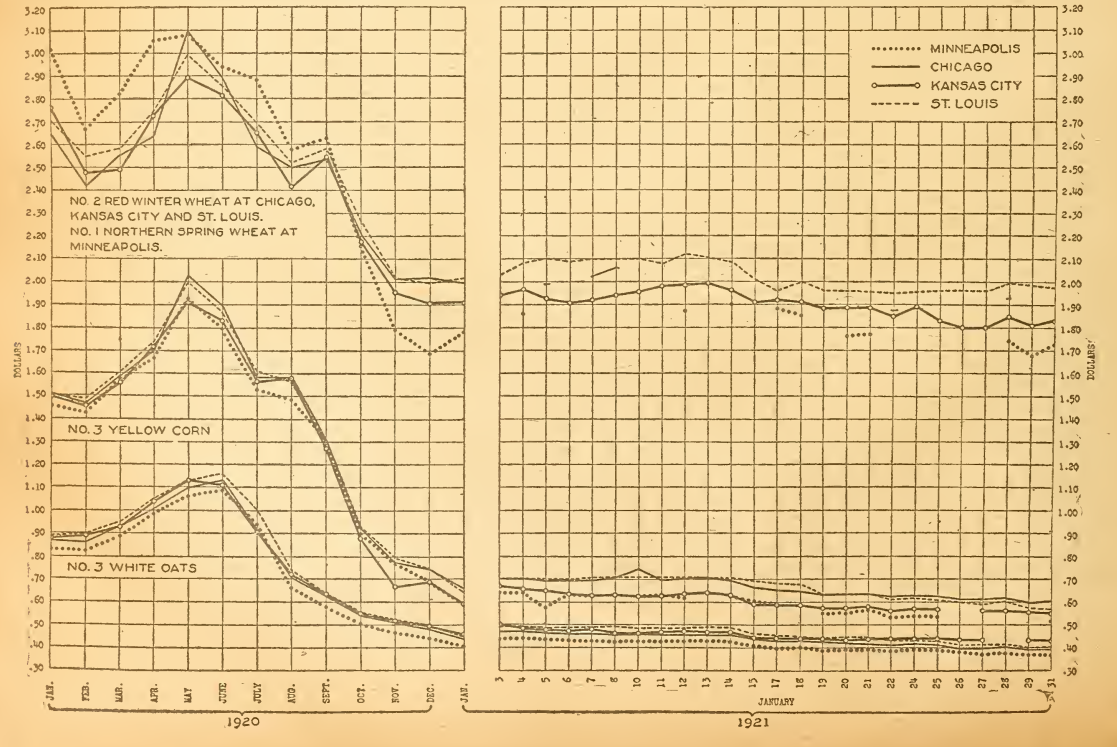
The large milling centers of the United States reported a fair demand for cash wheat during the week, but with no particular improvement in the flour demand. Exporters were at no time aggressively demanding cash wheat. Yet the demand as a whole was equal to the receipts at terminal markets, and export shipments took enough to reduce the visible supply somewhat.

While corn prices followed the fluctuations of wheat to some extent during the week, corn showed independent strength. This was because country offerings were light and farmers were reported disinclined to sell at the low price level. Sentiment in the Chicago market was less bearish, and many traders thought that corn had done more than its share in reducing the high cost of living, and that the price had reached a level lower than was justified by conditions. Small sales of corn for export, some to Holland, were reported.

Important Foreign News.

During the week several matters of importance appeared in the market news. One item was that permission has been given by the British Government to individual dealers to import wheat into Great Britain. Another item was that the British Commission was reported to have sold a cargo of Indian wheat to Germany. A London cable said that Germany had bought 3,700,000 bus. of wheat from Australia. Purchases of wheat by France are said to amount to approximately 32,300,000 bus. since Sept. 1, of which more than half was from the United States, a small amount from Argentina, and a larger amount from Australia. Imports into France for the first quarter of the crop year were said to amount to 30,000,000 bus.

AVERAGE CASH PRICE PER BUSHEL OF CERTAIN GRADES OF WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS AT FOUR MARKETS.



Since 1914, France has annually imported from 51,000,000 to 78,000,000 bus. of wheat.

A cable message from Liverpool early in the week said that the wheat area of India, where harvest begins next month, is officially estimated to be 20% less than last year, and that on the basis of last year's yield per acre this year's crop will be 74,000,000 bus. less than last year and 50,000,000 less than the theoretical requirements, after allowing for the carryover from the last crop. Theoretically, therefore, India should import 50,000,000 bus. of wheat before the next harvest, but actually will not do so, though some importations will doubtless be made.

Monday, Feb. 7, was a bear day in grain, apparently because of the inability of wheat statistics to overcome the belief on the part of many members of the grain trade that wheat at a price above $1.50 is high, regardless of everything else. The statistics Monday were bullish for wheat. The visible supply in the United States for the last week decreased 2,300,000 bus., and the total is now more than 26,000,000 less than a year ago; or, 31,700,000 bus. now, compared with 58,200,000 a year ago. Considerably more than half of the visible supply, or approximately 17,000,000 bus., is at seaports and Buffalo, most of it awaiting exportation.

Traders were encouraged in their bearishness by reports of other countries underselling the United States. One report was, on its face, not above suspicion. It was that India had sold over 1,000,000 bus. of wheat to Italy at a low figure. With harvest of a short crop approaching in India, it is not logical that any of the old-crop wheat should be placed on the bargain counter.

Corn was also weak Monday, partly reflecting the weakness in wheat and partly because of a big increase in the visible supply last week, namely, 6,900,000 bus. The total visible supply is now nearly 17,000,000 bus. greater than a year ago.

On Tuesday, Feb. 8, because of an oversold condition, sentiment took a decided change and drastic upturns featured the trading. A better milling demand developed and mills began buying May wheat. Corn developed an independent strength and advanced during the day. Limited receipts and small country offerings were held responsible for the upward turn in corn prices.

Closing prices on Feb. 8 were: Chicago March wheat $1.61⅛, May wheat $1.53⅜, and May corn 67⅜¢, Minneapolis March wheat $1.52¼, Kansas City March wheat $1.54½, and Winnipeg May wheat, $1.78¼.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 107.)

markets. Much of the feed is said to be used by farmers who are mixing their own dairy rations instead of buying the more highly concentrated feeds, already mixed. Production and movement are good.

Alfalfa Meal.—In spite of its relatively low price, alfalfa meal continues draggy. St. Louis mixed feed manufacturers are reported as having bought No.1 grade at $22 during the past week. Apparently the demand for alfalfa meal is awaiting the revival of the sweet feed business which remains light and is not expected to improve very soon in the face of abundant stocks of lower priced grain and hay on farms. Production is light because hay is high priced and because bids for future delivery run from $1 to $2 under present prices.

Beet Pulp.—Arrivals of foreign dried beet pulp continue. For the six months ending December, 1920, these imports amounted to about 16,000 tons compared with about 5,000 tons for the same period, 1919. Trading in this commodity continues disappointingly quiet and heavy stocks are reported in Buffalo and other markets. Present offerings are more than ample for current needs and prices are irregular, Dutch pulp being quoted at $36 spot f. o. b. New York, and Michigan choice in transit at $44 delivered New York rate points.

Other Feeds.—Continued favorable weather in nearly all feeding sections caused a light demand for the less important feeds. Oat feed sold as low as $6 in the Chicago market and white corn bran was offered at $31 delivered eastern points. Irish dried brewers' grains could be bought at $33 f. o. b. cars New York and corn feed meal at $33 to $35 delivered New England territory, depending on quality. Flour middlings were generally offered at from $2 to $5, and reddog about $10 over the price of standard middlings.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, Feb. 4.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Minneapolis.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	172	172	167	165	165	160
	No. 2	167	169	164	160	160	154
	No. 3	161	162	156	155	157	149
	No. 4	151	153	144	144	143	138
Northern Spring	No. 1	174	172	166	.....	165	159
	No. 2	168	.....	163	156	.....	151
	No. 3	153	157	165	.....	145	142
	No. 4	142	148	140	160	131	....
Kansas City.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 2	164	164⅝	157¼	161	156	155
	No. 3	164	164	156	160	.....	....
	No. 4	161½	.....	156	.....	155	....
Hard Winter	No. 1	162⅝	162⅞	155⅜	157⅜	154⅝	153¼
	No. 2	161⅜	160⅛	155⅛	157⅜	152⅜	151⅜
	No. 3	158	159⅜	153⅜	154¼	150⅝	153
	No. 4	156½	157⅜	151⅞	154	147⅜	148½
Red Winter	No. 1	185	186	.....	.....	188	188
	No. 2	181	183	182½	185	185	185
St. Louis.							
Red Winter	No. 1	200	199	195	194	192	....
	No. 2	199	198	190	193	191	191
	No. 3	197	195	185	.....	183	....

CORN.

Chicago.							
White	No. 3	60½	59⅜	58⅛	60⅛	58	58¼
	No. 4	57½	57¼	55⅜	56	55⅛	55
Yellow	No. 3	60	60⅛	58⅜	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛
	No. 4	57½	57⅜	55⅜	56	55	55
Mixed	No. 2	63½	63	.....	.....	.....	60¼
	No. 3	60	60¼	58⅛	58⅜	58	58¼
	No. 4	57	57⅛	55⅜	55⅛	55	55
Minneapolis.							
Yellow	No. 3	.....	51⅛	50	51	50⅛	....
	No. 4	50	49	47½	48	48⅛	....
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	57	58	57	.....	.....	....
	No. 3	55¼	55⅛	54⅜	56⅜	.....	55¼
	No. 4	54	54⅛	53	.....	.....	....
Yellow	No. 2	.....	59	56	.....	.....	58
	No. 3	55⅜	55	55	55	54⅜	55⅛
	No. 4	54	54⅛	52	53⅛	53½	....
Mixed	No. 2	56	56	54	54⅛	55	55
	No. 3	54½	54	52½	53⅜	53⅛	53½
	No. 4	54¼	53⅜	51½	52⅛	52½	52½
St. Louis.							
White	No. 3	58	58	56¾	59	.....	60
	No. 4	56⅜	56¼	55	57	57	57½
Yellow	No. 3	57½	57⅜	57	58	59	60
	No. 4	55½	55	54¼	56½	56	56

OATS.

Chicago.							
White	No. 1	40½	40⅜	39⅜	40¼	39⅜	39⅜
	No. 2	40⅜	40⅛	39⅜	40	39½	39¼
	No. 3	39	39	38½	38½	38	38
Minneapolis.							
White	No. 3	37	36⅜	35⅜	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛
	No. 4	36	36	.....	35⅛	34⅛	....
Kansas City.							
White	No. 3	43	43	39½	40	41	40½
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	40½	41½	40	.....	.....	43⅛
	No. 2	40⅜	41	40	41	42	42¾
	No. 3	40	40	39½	40½	41	42
	No. 4	39½	39	38½	39¾	39	....

RYE.

Chicago.							
No. 2		152½	150	144	.....	.....	142¾
Minneapolis.							
Western	No. 2	150	149	139	140	137	137

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

Chicago.							
Wheat	Mar.	162⅞	160⅜	155⅛	157	152	†152½
	May	150⅜	148¼	143⅛	146⅜	143	144
Corn	May	65⅜	64⅛	64⅛	65⅛	64⅜	65
	July	67½	66¼	66¼	67	66⅜	67
Oats	May	41⅞	41⅜	41	41⅜	41⅛	41¼
	July	42¼	41⅜	41⅜	42⅛	42	42¼
Kansas City.							
Wheat	Mar.	153⅜	153	146¼	149⅛	146	146
	May	146¼	144⅜	139⅛	142⅜	139¼	140
Corn	May	60	58⅜	58⅜	59⅛	58⅛	59⅛
	July	62⅜	61¼	61⅛	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
Oats	May	41⅛	40¼	40⅜	41	40⅜	40⅝

REVIEW OF HAY MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 107.)

Alfalfa.—Alfalfa held fairly steady for the better grades in most of the markets. At Omaha the receipts of good hay were very light and the railroad yards on Friday were entirely cleared of hay for the first time in many days. Only 4 cars of alfalfa were received at Chicago, which were not sufficient for the demand. Some Idaho hay has been sold to arrive but shipments are slow because of the stormy weather in that State. A considerable part of this hay was received at Kansas City during the week but was of much poorer quality than was expected. Grades lower than No. 1 are not selling so freely as during the previous week.

Prairie.—Bad roads are causing light receipts of prairie and the surplus has been well cleaned up at the various prairie markets. No southwestern prairie was received at Chicago. Dealers state that a few cars of this hay could be sold at about $20 per ton. Good grades of South Dakota upland sold very well during the week. The Kansas City market is also strong for the better grades because of light receipts. There has been a decided falling off in receipts at Minneapolis and St. Paul during the past two weeks, but stocks are still equal to the needs of the trade and but little change is expected in prices.

Straw.—Straw prices have fluctuated somewhat during the week but are generally from 50¢ to $1 per ton lower. Reports from Indiana state that the paper mills in that State have accumulated large stocks of straw and are now out of the market. Wheat straw is quoted as follows: Baltimore $14.50, Pittsburgh $15.50, Cincinnati $12, Chicago $12.50, Minneapolis $7.50. Oat straw: Kansas City $9, Omaha $8.50, Minneapolis $8, New York $12, Chicago $13, Pittsburgh $15.50. Rye straw: New York $17.50, Pittsburgh $16, Cincinnati $14, Omaha $8, Chicago $14.50; No. 1 straight rye straw Baltimore $23.50.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only. Does Not Include Flour.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e. 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Feb. 5:					
Atlantic ports [1]	631	1,298	.....	287	827
Gulf ports [2]	4,105	573	10	135	515
Pacific ports [3]	275	.....	.....	189	.....
Total	5,011	1,871	10	611	1,342
Previous week	5,344	1,363	1	514	1,540
July 1, 1920, to Feb. 5, 1921	180,684	9,045	2,539	15,431	26,577

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston and Texas City.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland and San Francisco.

Seeds

SLIGHTLY INCREASED DEMAND FOR SEEDS DURING WEEK.

Prices Remain Weak—More Arrivals of Red Clover Reported from France.

A slight improvement in the demand was noted in some of the seed markets during the week ending Feb. 5, but others indicated that conditions showed but little change from those prevailing during January. Some seeds were being quoted a little lower than last week but on the whole there were no large recessions in prices. During the past 30 days, however, the decline in prices has been rather marked in the case of red and alsike clover, which are about $2.50 per 100 lbs. lower, and sweet clover which is about $1.50 lower.

Declines of 25c to 50c were recorded during the same period for timothy, Sudan grass, golden, common, Siberian, and broom-corn millet, and amber and orange sorgo; declines of about 15¢ occurred on kafir and milo. Seed grain prices dropped 5c to 15c in some markets. Prices during the past 30 days were fairly well maintained for redtop, Kentucky bluegrass, orchard grass, Japanese millet, rape, common vetch, Canada field peas, and cowpeas. Soy bean and lespedeza prices increased a little.

Red Clover Imports Arrive.

Clovers.—Approximately 750,000 lbs. of red clover seed from France and 16,000 lbs. from Italy arrived at New York during the week. Red and alsike clover prices declined about 50c per 100 lbs. in most markets The movement of these seeds from the growers and country shippers is increasing weekly and seedsmen's stocks are becoming more nearly normal for this time of year. The local demand for these seeds continues fair to good in many cities but orders placed by country dealers are smaller than usual.

Lespedeza prices were advanced in Richmond and St. Louis. During the past few weeks there has been a freer movement of lespedeza from growers at prices ranging from $12 to $16 per 100 lbs. and more than half of the 1920 crop has been sold by growers.

Grasses.—There were only a few changes in quotations of the important kinds of grass seeds. In a few markets timothy was quoted about 25¢ lower than last week. The export demand for timothy has continued to be fair. During the week about 112,000 lbs. were exported to the United Kingdom from New York and 50,000 lbs. to Ireland from Baltimore. Redtop exports amounted to about 24,000 lbs., of which 22,680 lbs. were billed for England. Meadow fescue exports to the United Kingdom and Scandinavia totaled 32,368 lbs, and were made from New York. Arrivals at New York of approximately 50,000 lbs. of rye grass from the United Kingdom and 10,000 lbs. from Germany were reported, likewise 9,000 lbs. of orchard grass from Scandinavia.

Millet Demand Dull.

Millets.—Much millet seed of the common varieties is being offered but the demand is still latent. Prices have been reduced 10¢ or 15¢ per 100 lbs. each week in the important millet-seed markets. Japanese millet prices have been firm, and some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining seed of satisfactory germination.

Poultry-feed manufacturers who use large quantities of broom-corn millet, preferably of the Early Fortune or red variety, have been reluctant to buy, hence prices for this millet have declined. Forty of the larger poultry-feed manufacturers reported that their annual requirements of broom-corn millet seed (yellow and red varieties) amounted to 8,000,000 lbs.

Sorghums.—Prices for forage and grain sorghums are so low that many growers are not trying to dispose of their seed at this time. Bids are being made to them of 75¢ to $1 per 100 lbs. for amber, orange, and sumac sorgo and about 70¢ for kafir and milo in portions of Texas and Oklahoma. Considerable Sudan-grass seed is being held in the Texas Panhandle and elsewhere, for which only $1.25 to $2 per 100 lbs. is being offered, and in some instances no offers at all can be obtained.

The hay production in 1919 totaled 91,326,000 tons, the State of New York leading all other States with an output of 6,579,000 tons. Iowa was next with a production of 5,181,000 tons. Illinois, Wisconsin, and Kansas ranked third, fourth, and fifth, respectively.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, FEB. 5.

Prices Given Are for High Qualities of Seed Offered by Seedsmen. Obviously It Is Impossible to Give Prices that Represent the Same Quality and Origin of Seed in Each of the Cities.

[In dollars per 100 lbs., except seed grains, which are per bu.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Av., for U. S., Feb. 5, 1920.	Av., for U. S., Feb. 6, 1919.
Clovers:															
Red clover	19.50	20.00	22.30	20.50	19.40	22.00	19.50	20.25	19.75	20.00	21.75	19.00	22.00	59.20	41.00
Alsike clover	25.50	25.00	30.25	25.50	25.85	26.50	24.25	25.00	25.50	26.00	30.00	24.00	28.00	59.80	31.50
White clover	52.00	53.00	62.00	53.00	58.00	48.00	45.00	50.00	57.00	55.00	62.75	50.00	58.00	62.10	48.00
Crimson clover	6.75	7.00	7.00	8.50	.....	.....	8.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.85	20.50
Sweet clover	11.50	12.00	18.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	12.50	15.00	36.40	23.50
Lespedeza	.....	22.00	25.00	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.75	29.00
Alfalfa	15.00	16.00	24.80	19.00	20.00	21.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	18.00	17.00	16.50	19.00	42.95	21.00
Grasses:															
Timothy	7.50	7.45	9.20	7.25	6.80	8.00	6.75	6.75	7.15	7.00	8.00	7.00	9.50	14.95	10.50
Redtop	13.50	13.50	16.00	14.50	16.00	14.00	12.25	14.00	13.00	14.00	16.50	15.00	21.00	21.20	14.25
Kentucky bluegrass	26.00	26.00	29.00	26.75	28.50	26.50	26.00	27.00	27.00	25.00	30.00	28.00	30.00	29.90	23.00
Orchard grass	13.50	14.00	18.00	15.00	14.00	15.00	13.00	14.00	17.00	14.00	16.50	.....	18.00	26.65	27.50
Italian rye grass	6.25	6.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	7.00	8.50	.....	7.50	9.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Perennial (English) rye grass	6.25	6.00	8.00	7.00	.....	.....	7.00	8.50	8.50	8.00	9.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	28.00	23.00	.....	.....	22.50	.....	.....	18.00	22.00	.....	.....	35.03	24.50
Bromus inermis	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	12.50	.....	.....	18.00	.....	18.00	31.25	23.50
Millets:															
Golden millet	4.00	4.25	4.60	3.75	3.00	4.00	2.70	3.00	3.00	1.90	2.75	.....	7.00	5.90	5.50
Common millet	3.50	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	2.10	2.50	1.75	1.65	2.50	.....	5.00	3.95	4.00
Siberian millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	2.50	2.00	1.55	2.00	.....	8.00	4.00	5.25
Hungarian millet	4.00	4.50	.....	3.60	.....	.....	3.10	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.65	6.25
Japanese millet	6.00	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	6.25	6.00	.....	6.00	7.50	.....	.....	11.00	5.50
Broom-corn millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	2.35	2.00	1.50	2.50	.....	.....	3.65	3.85
Sorgos ("Cane"):															
Amber sorgo	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.00	1.75	1.40	2.25	.....	.....	3.60	4.25
Orange sorgo	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	2.50	.....	.....	3.95	4.25
Sumac sorgo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.85	6.00
Grain sorghums:															
Kafir	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90	1.85	1.30	2.50	.....	.....	4.00	3.75
Milo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90	1.85	1.30	3.00	.....	.....	3.25	3.75
Feterita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.60	3.00	.....	.....	3.50	4.25
Sudan grass	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	4.00	3.50	4.25	4.25	3.00	4.50	.....	8.00	14.30	15.00
Rape	7.00	7.50	8.50	8.75	9.00	8.00	7.25	7.25	8.00	8.00	8.50	.....	6.50	11.65	10.50
Vetches:															
Hairy vetch	11.00	10.00	14.00	13.00	15.00	.....	12.50	14.00	18.00	.....	18.25	.....	15.00	30.75	18.75
Common vetch	5.50	5.00	10.00	8.00	.....	.....	6.75	10.00	.....	.....	10.25	.....	6.00	10.35	8.00
Peas:															
Canada field peas	4.25	4.50	5.25	4.25	4.50	.....	3.75	4.25	4.50	.....	4.50	.....	4.00	6.10	5.75
Cowpeas	.....	4.50	5.25	.....	.....	4.50	4.75	.....	4.00	4.25	.....	.....	.....	10.90	6.00
Beans:															
Soy beans	.....	3.50	4.25	.....	.....	4.00	[1] 9.00	[1] 10.00	5.00	4.50	.....	.....	.....	9.45	5.50
White field beans	.....	.....	6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.55	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	7.85	7.00
Velvet beans	.....	.....	3.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.15	5.00
Seed potatoes	.....	2.60	3.00	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	5.60	3.35
Seed grains:															
Seed corn	.....	1.75	1.75	1.40	.....	2.00	.....	2.25	1.50	.....	2.80	.....	3.35	3.30	2.85
Seed wheat	.....	2.50	2.25	2.40	.....	.....	.....	2.15	.....	.....	3.00	.....	2.25	3.85	2.80
Seed oats	.....	.80	.85	.80	.....	.70	.....	.75	.70	.....	1.45	.....	.90	1.35	1.00
Seed barley	.....	1.40	1.75	1.30	.....	.....	1.05	1.15	1.50	.....	2.40	.....	1.30	2.15	1.60
Seed rye	.....	.....	2.15	2.40	.....	.....	.....	2.25	1.85	.....	2.80	.....	1.70	2.20	2.30
Seed buckwheat	.....	1.60	.....	1.70	.....	1.50	1.70	1.65	1.75	.....	2.85	.....	.....	2.00	1.95

[1] Northern grown.

TIMOTHY-SEED EXPORTS.

(From the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce.)

(Quantities in pounds; calendar years.)

Exported to—	1920	1919	1918
Canada	8,569,337	7,489,175	6,280,498
England	1,823,362	1,595,978	641,739
Scotland	784,535	374,692	355,210
Ireland	267,122	91,179	122,012
Denmark	458,012	2,019,380	348,900
France	232,505	73,821	74,121
Germany	555,666	21,930	.....
Netherlands	113,053	95,326	.....
Norway	220,211	1,379,265	394,760
Sweden	110,241	132,276	.....
New Zealand	223,608	10,160	299,648
Other countries	164,482	43,176	47,496
Total	13,522,134	13,346,358	8,564,384

Italian Lemon Crop Hurt by Rain.

The continued rains in Italy have been detrimental to the present lemon crop, according to the American consul at Palermo. The fruit is made soft by excessive moisture, which renders it incapable of withstanding a long journey.

Cotton

FURTHER DROPS REGISTERED BY SPOTS AND FUTURES.

Middling Touches 13.09 Cents During Week—Is New Low Mark for Season.

Prices for both spot cotton and future contracts declined during the week ending Feb. 5. On Thursday, Feb. 3, the average price of Middling spot cotton at the 10 designated markets registered 13.09¢ per lb., which is the low point so far this season. The average price of Middling on Feb. 5 was 13.25¢ per lb., which compares with 14.03c the previous week and 39.08¢ for the corresponding date in 1920.

During the week March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 77 points, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 73 points. March future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 8.74d. per lb., compared with 9.31d. the previous week and 26.43d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

Spot sales decreased slightly during the week. Sales at the 10 designated markets totaled 54,545 bales, compared with 65,786 bales the previous week and 27,544 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Prices for fabrics exhibited some weakness during the past week.

Closing Future Prices for Feb. 5 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
March	13.75	34.95	21.50	13.44	35.85	22.00
May	14.14	32.65	20.47	13.66	33.44	20.60
July	14.50	30.76	19.95	13.93	31.44	19.88
October	14.80	28.67	18.85	14.20	28.77	18.56

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on Feb. 4 for each of the past 32 years.

	Cents.		Cents.		Cents.
1921	13.85	1910	14.90	1899	6.31
1920	37.55	1909	9.90	1898	5.94
1919	27.45	1908	11.85	1897	7.31
1918	31.50	1907	11.00	1896	8.25
1917	14.60	1906	11.45	1895	7.62
1916	12.00	1905	7.60	1894	7.94
1915	8.70	1904	16.25	1893	9.38
1914	12.75	1903	9.00	1892	7.44
1913	12.95	1902	8.25	1891	9.25
1912	10.00	1901	9.88	1890	10.94
1911	14.65	1900	8.31		

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Feb. 4.
[Information from commercial sources.]

	Bales.	
	1920-21	1919-20
Port receipts	4,100,172	4,824,870
Port stocks	1,412,294	1,404,240
Interior receipts	4,826,370	5,146,588
Interior stocks	1,738,118	1,264,216
Into sight	7,197,981	8,107,167
Northern spinners' takings	1,026,493	1,773,298
Southern spinners' takings	2,092,779	2,776,909
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,799,489	4,781,514

Exports for the week ending Feb. 4, amounted to 200,552 bales compared with 94,804 bales the previous week, and 173,643 bales for the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1 to Feb. 4 amounted to 3,062,603 bales compared with 3,914,201 bales in 1919-20.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Feb. 4.

	Bales.	
	1920-21	1919-20
Great Britain	1,116,083	2,097,394
France	392,296	393,205
Germany	570,253	204,295
Italy	294,580	259,288
Japan and China	157,344	400,821
Other countries	531,847	559,198
Total	3,062,603	3,914,201

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Feb. 5, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Feb. 5, in each of these markets as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	[1] *On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	300	300	350	275	300	300	400	350	500	375	345
Strict Good Middling	250	250	300	250	250	250	300	300	400	350	290
Good Middling	200	200	250	200	200	200	200	250	300	275	228
Strict Middling	100	125	125	100	100	100	100	125	200	125	120
Middling	**13.25**	**13.13**	**14.00**	**12.50**	**14.00**	**13.75**	**12.65**	**13.00**	**13.00**	**13.25**	**13.25**
	[1] *Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	200	200	200	200	200	200	225	200	175	225	203
Low Middling	400	425	400	400	350	500	425	400	375	450	413
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	600	575	550	500	600	650	600	500	500	600	568
Good Ordinary [2]	750	725	725	600	750	800	725	600	625	750	705
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	150	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	50	98
Strict Middling	200	250	200	175	150	200	200	225	200	200	200
Middling [2]	350	350	350	275	300	400	350	350	300	350	338
Strict Low Middling [2]	500	550	550	475	500	500	500	550	500	575	520
Low Middling [2]	650	750	750	675	600	750	725	750	800	800	725
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	325	250	300	250	250	350	300	200	250	425	290
Strict Middling [2]	450	350	400	350	350	450	400	325	350	575	400
Middling [2]	600	550	550	500	450	600	550	450	500	700	545
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	400	400	400	300	250	400	400	300	350	475	368
Strict Middling [2]	500	500	500	400	350	500	500	425	450	625	475
Middling [2]	650	600	650	550	450	600	625	550	550	750	598
Sales for week, bales	775	3,625	33	258	5,600	3,259	18,771	15,084	2,715	4,525	[3] 54,545

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.
[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.
[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Stocks of American Cotton on Feb. 4. (Bales.)

	1921	1920	1919	1918
Liverpool	648,000	859,000	305,000	309,000
Manchester	78,000	136,000	34,000	24,000
Continent	459,000	398,000	179,000	178,000

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on Feb. 4, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act as amended.

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair	.....	2
Strict Good Middling	71	29
Good Middling	1,937	99
Strict Middling	12,097	2,306
Middling	36,073	5,572
Strict Low Middling	28,412	6,676
Low Middling	5,735	1,914
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	1,590	733
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	1,938	841
Good Middling Yellow Stained	22	3
Total	87,875	18,175

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Feb. 4, at the port of New York were 103,052 bales and for the corresponding day in 1920, 59,710 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 425,518 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 401,838 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A light demand for premium staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and a poor demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling, 1⅛ inches	17
Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ inches	16½
Memphis:	
Strict Middling, 1⅛ inches	26
Good Middling, 1⅛ inches	25
Middling, 1⅛ inches	23
Strict Middling, 1⅛ inches	18½
Strict Middling, 1⅛ inches	16
Low Middling, 1⅛ inches	10

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 13½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 14¢ per lb. at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
	Points.	*Points.*
1⅛ ins	100	Even.
1⅛ ins	300	300
1⅛ ins	600	600
1¼ ins	800	900

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt delivery were 40¼¢ per lb. for Fully Good and 32½¢ for Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed Boston or New York.

Telegraphic advices indicate that American-Egyptian cotton of No. 2 grade is quoted at 32½¢ per lb; of No. 3 grade, 31½¢ per lb. f. o. b. New England mill points.

Stocks of Egyptian Cotton at Alexandria, Egypt, on Feb. 4.

	Bales.		Bales.
1921	218,000	1919	380,000
1920	224,000	1918	345,000

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending Jan. 29.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C	$27.00	$23.00
New Bern, N. C	.....	20.00
Anderson, S. C	28.00	27.50
Laurens, S. C	23.00	20.00
Orangeburg, S. C	25.00	.....
St. Matthews, S. C	26.00	23.00
Sumter, S. C	26.00	25.00
Enterprise, Ala	.....	18.00
Tuscumbia, Ala	25.00	20.00
New Orleans, La	27.00	.....
Shreveport, La	22.00	18.00
Vicksburg, Miss	$26.00-28.00	$23.00-25.00
Greenwood, Miss	27.00	.....
Brownsville, Tenn	23.00-25.00	.....
Dyersburg, Tenn	23.00-25.00	.....
Blytheville, Ark	24.00-25.00	19.00
Pine Bluff, Ark	24.00	.....
Texarkana, Ark	.....	18.00
Walnut Ridge, Ark	.....	18.00
Sweetwater, Tex	.....	15.00
Jefferson, Tex	.....	15.00
San Marcos, Tex	18.00	18.00
Austin, Tex	.....	18.00
Belton, Tex	.....	18.00
McAlester, Okla	.....	14.00

Foreign Markets

DECONTROL OF DENMARK'S BUTTER EXPORTS LOWERS PRICES.

Large English Importers Cut Down Bids Upon Abolishment of Export Committee.

The abolition of the Danish butter export committee in Denmark, which took place on December 6 (see The Market Reporter for Dec. 18, 1920, p. 389), has proved rather unsatisfactory to the Danish exporters, according to a recent report of the American consul at Copenhagen. The butter export committee was appointed in October, 1915, to regulate the marketing of butter. The decentralization of butter exportations left trading in that commodity free and unrestricted.

Danish exporters maintain that the abandonment of the centralized system means a weekly loss of about 1,000,000 kroner ($193,000, according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Feb. 2, when a kroner was worth 19¢). On the other hand it has been possible for large importing companies in England, in which the purchases are centralized, to cut down prices. The price quoted by these companies for Danish butter the last week of December, for example, was 276 s. per 112 lbs. (47¢ per lb. at exchange of Feb. 2, when a shilling was worth 19¢). This price was 24 s. per 112 lbs. (4¢ per lb.) less than the price on the basis of which the last aggregate agreement was closed with England in September, 1920, for butter deliveries up to Nov. 30. (See The Market Reporter for Oct. 30, 1920, p. 286.) The average Danish butter price in Denmark for the entire year of 1920 was Kr. 640 per 100 kg. (56¢ per lb.). In the previous year the average was Kr. 566 per 100 kg. (50¢ per lb.).

Annual Production 230,000,000 Pounds.

Although Denmark has but 3,000,000 inhabitants the annual production of butter amounts to about 230,000,000 lbs., and an even amount is produced throughout the year. Several large foreign firms and institutions maintain purchasing establishments for butter in Denmark, but the bulk of the Danish butter is exported by private export firms and by export associations formed by the dairies of the various districts in the country.

At present there are about 1,550 creameries in Denmark, of which about 1,400 are working on the cooperative principle. Approximately 200,000,000 lbs. or 87% of the 230,000,000 lbs. produced annually are exported. The Lur Brand, to be found on all Danish butter entering the export trade, guarantees the butter to be of the finest quality.

Florida Grapefruit on British Markets.

The American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London reports that consignments of Indian River grapefruit grown and packed in Florida arrived in London in excellent condition. If American growers can land large quantities in the same good condition they will undoubtedly develop a profitable market for their fruit.

The present revised wholesale and retail prices of the various classes of sugar consumed in Great Britain will be sent to anyone upon request to the U. S. Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C.

The British Apple Market.

Selling prices of apples on British markets for the week ending Feb. 7, according to the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London, were as follows:

At London: All grades of York Imperials from Virginia sold at 22s. 6d. to 40s. ($4.31 to $7.67) per bbl., conversions being made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Feb. 5, when a shilling was worth 19¢. All grades of Ben Davis brought 33s. to 35s. ($6.32 to $6.71); all grades of Rhode Island Greenings from New York, 45s. to 46s. ($8.62 to $8.81), and all grades of Baldwins, 35s. to 40s. ($6.71 to $7.67) per bbl. Extra Fancy boxed Winesaps from Oregon and Washington ranged from 15s. to 17s. ($2.87 to $3.26) and Fancy Winesaps from 13s. to 16s. ($2.49 to $3.07) per box. C grade Winesaps brought from 11s. to 15s. ($2.11 to $2.87) per box. Extra Fancy Spitzenburgs sold at 15s. to 17s. ($2.87 to $3.26), Fancy Spitzenburgs at 13s. to 16s. ($2.49 to $3.07), and C grade Spitzenburgs at 11s. to 15s. ($2.11 to $2.87) per box. All grades of boxed Yellow Newtowns from Oregon and Washington sold at 15s. to 20s. ($2.87 to $3.83), while all grades of California Yellow Newtowns ranged from 14s. to 17s. ($2.68 to $3.26) per box.

At Liverpool: All grades of Baldwins ranged from 23s. to 37s. ($4.41 to $7.09) per bbl., No. 1 Ben Davis brought from 30s. to 44s. ($5.75 to $8.43), and all grades of York Imperials from Virginia from 10s. to 28s. ($1.92 to $5.37) per bbl. All grades of Rhode Island Greenings from New York brought from 20s. to 47s. ($3.83 to $9.01) per bbl. Extra Fancy Yellow Newtowns from Oregon ranged from 17s. 6d. to 20s. ($3.26 to $3.83) and Fancy Ben Davis brought from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. ($2.40 to $2.59) per box. All grades of Yellow Newtowns from California ranged from 16s. to 16s. 6d. ($3.07 to $3.16) per box.

At Manchester: All grades of Baldwins from New York brought from 36s. 6d. to 46s. ($6.99 to $8.81) per bbl. All grades of Baldwins from Maine sold at 35s. to 40s. ($6.71 to $7.67) per bbl., all grades of Ben Davis at 21s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. ($3.12 to $7.19) per bbl., and all grades of Rhode Island Greenings at 30s. 6d. to 40s. ($5.84 to $7.67) per bbl. All grades of York Imperials from Washington ranged from 12s. to 25s. ($2.30 to $4.79) per bbl. Boxed Yellow Newtowns from California brought 16s. 3d. to 18s. ($3.12 to $3.45) per box.

Manchuria's Cereal Export Rules Modified.

The Dairen office of the Chinese maritime customs has announced modifications of the export prohibition of Manchurian cereals issued Dec. 30, 1920, according to the American consul at Dairen, Manchuria. Under the new regulations wheat flour can again be exported. Wheat and barley may be exported in limited quantities, the amount to be decided by the local authorities and sanctioned by the ministry of finance.

British Guiana Prohibits Rice Exports.

British Guiana has placed a prohibition on the exportation of rice until October, 1921. Although the last rice crop fell well below normal there is still a plentiful supply for domestic consumption. The price of rice at Georgetown has fallen to $9.50 per bag of 180 lbs., as compared with $14 to $16 before the embargo was placed upon its exportation by the Government.

ENGLISH MARKETS FLOODED WITH LOW GRADE APPLES.

Prices Drop Lower than for Several Years—Public Not in Buying Mood.

Business in the apple markets of England has been dull during the past few weeks. Prices are lower now than they have been for several years. There has been a general disinclination on the part of the public to make heavy purchases because of the price slump in other lines. Prices in many items have been cut almost to the cost of production, and with the falling market householders have decreased their purchases.

The apple market slump, however, has been caused principally by the heavy stocks of low grade fruit. Wholesalers are endeavoring to dispose of this inferior stock as fast as possible but their efforts in this direction have not been entirely successful because weekly arrivals are so heavy.

During the week ending Feb. 2, 76,000 bbls. and 85,000 boxes were afloat for the United Kingdom. The markets will probably be overloaded for some time and American shippers should be careful not to increase the glut. It is to be noted that the general trade glut appeared in England later than in America and for that reason the recovery will be slower.

Shippers are advised to watch the market closely, however, for it is not unusual in England for a slump like the present one to be followed by a shortage because of a general cessation in shipments. This would leave a bare market for one or two weeks during which time good prices might be realized. An important point to keep in mind is that South Australian apples will be a factor on English markets from now until the end of March.

Third Forecast of Indian Cotton Crop Lowers Estimate of World's Carryover.

The Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, India, according to a report from the American consul, gives in the third cotton forecast for that country a yield of 2,896,800 bales of 500 lbs. each, gross weight, for the 1920–21 season as compared with 4,516,000 bales for the 1919–20 season. The acreage for 1920–21 is given as 19,704,000 as against 22,179,000 acres (revised figures) for the 1919–20 season. In addition to decreased acreage the unfavorable weather conditions throughout north and south India have been detrimental to the 1920–21 cotton crop.

This estimate reduces the world's carryover estimated in Table 3, p. 79, of The Market Reporter for Jan. 29, by 1,809,200 bales. The world's supply at the end of the 1920–21 season based on the present rate of consumption must be changed to read 10,648,550 bales instead of 12,457,750 bales. Based on a 25% reduction in consumption for the first 5 months (August to December) and on a rate equal to that of the previous year for the remaining 7 months (January to July) the world's carryover at the end of the 1920–21 season will be 8,057,008 bales instead of 9,866,208 bales.

Esthonian Spinning Mills Operating on Part-Time Basis.

The large spinning mills of Esthonia are operating on a part-time basis only, according to a report from the American consul at Reval, Esthonia. Cotton and wool can not be obtained in the quantities required on account of the lack of capital, and foreign firms are reluctant to offer credits. The chief market of Esthonia is Russia.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1921